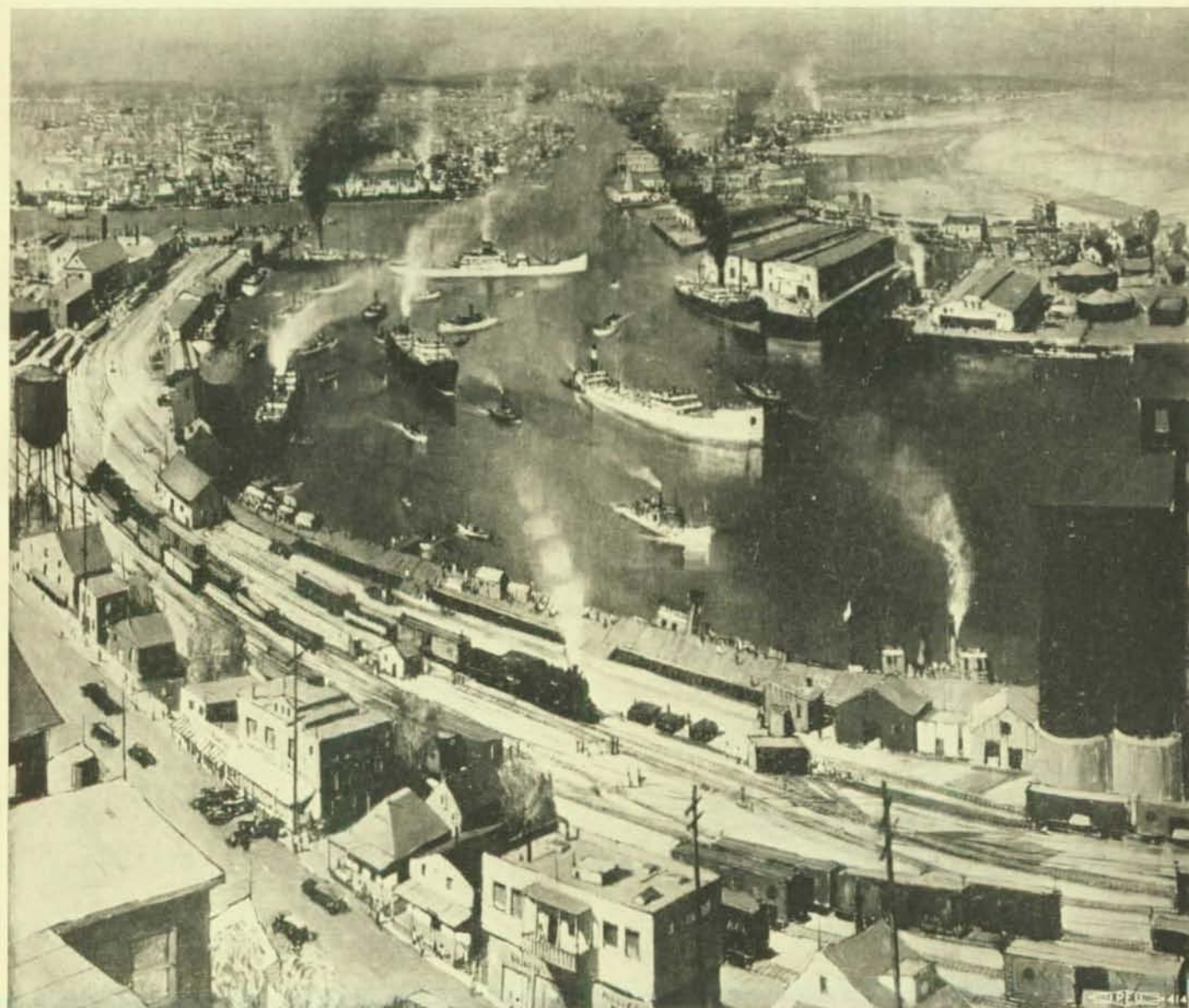


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1934

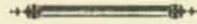
NO. 6



— WHAT LABOR HAS DONE FOR ART —



# WHAT KIND OF TOOLS DO YOU USE?



When a man has work to do, whether it is a simple or complicated job, he wants it done in the most workmanlike manner, and to accomplish this he must have the proper type of tools and equipment.

When he goes fishing, it all depends on whether he is fishing for trout in a nice little trout stream, or for salmon, what kind of rods and flies he uses, and they must be suitable to catch and land the fish.

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1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
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*Magazine Chat*

The amazing thing about "San Pedro Harbor," by Paul Starrett Sample, appearing on our front cover, is its spacious depth and lifting range. No modern canvas has caught the multitudinous details of modern industry so well.

This is one of the paintings sponsored by the Public Works Art Project under the leadership of the federal government. This particular canvas was one selected by the President of the United States to hang in the White House office building. American art would be poorer without this transcript of American commerce and industry. In another section of this Journal we are publishing other specimens of these artists with comment.

The correspondence of an editor is voluminous. He has unseen friends as well as critics. Anonymous letters are frequent. We have just received one from some one in the southwestern section of the United States who signs himself John G. Public. It is more or less a kindly letter, which, however, we can not help believing was inspired, though the author disclaims inspiration. John G. Public believes that we are spreading class hatred.

We have always tried to keep our discussion calm. We certainly never have gone beyond the facts. Following religiously the research method we try to keep within the lines of truth, to know whereof we speak. If this mere awareness of the great differences between the economic position of the classes and the masses tends to increase class hatred we can not help this. We did not create the differences, we are merely conscious of them.

This is an old criticism of labor, which is nothing more or less than part of the propaganda of those who wish to disguise the awful gaps between rich and poor, but no disguise can postpone the impatient efforts of the masses to rectify the great injustice.





Courtesy PWAP

## TENEMENT FLATS

By Millard Sheets

One of the Paintings Chosen by the President of the United States.







# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1934

NO. 6

## Doors Open on a Stale Tradition

MINGLING with the crowds which have thronged the national exhibition of work done by artists under the Public Works of Art Project at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, one hears strange comments.

"How crude!"

"Did you ever see a wheel that looked like that?"

"What raw colors! He must have dipped the brush in old barn paint."

"I don't know whether I like that or not. It certainly has strength."

"There is surely colossal strength in that workman's back."

Mingling with these curious visitors, one is aware that something new has entered the classic doors of American art museums—something new as a record and chronicle of the daily life of common Americans. The impressionistic picture of the genteel colonial mansion, or the severe portrait of an American patrician, has been temporarily pushed aside for the raw vigor of America at work. Labor and industrial subjects predominate. Artists who have had the disillusioning experience of hunger, unemployment, neglect and even shame, have turned away from subjects inspired by Bohemianism to subjects inspired by toil.

This is the great significance of the Public Works of Art Project as revealed in the national and regional exhibits now going forward in America. The Public Works of Art Project started last December under a grant of the Civil Works Administration of a little more than \$1,000,000. This sum enabled the employment of about 3,670 artists at craftsmen's wages, varying from \$26.50 to \$42.50 a week. The project had more than the mere aim of relieving want among out-of-work artists. It sought to give an impetus to art as a part of national life through governmental recognition of the worth of the artist and his work to the nation. The artists were put to work embellishing public buildings, libraries, high schools and parks, and the creations of the artists pass into the possession of the government.

### What Is Vitality in Art?

Not long ago your observer attended a dance recital by Ted Shawn and his male ensemble.

**Fresh draughts of a new reality blow through classic halls of art. P. W. A. P. exhibits thronged with unaccustomed visitors. Labor and industrial subjects predominate.**

Ted Shawn, as you know has been a dancer for years and frequently appeared with Ruth St. Denis. Recently he decided to try to bring masculinity back to the dance. He acted upon the assumption that the dances of folk peoples are executed primarily by males. Warriors have always danced and he believed that the dance is a vital form of expression not only for the individual but for the nation. It is a curious fact that when the Shawn male dancers began to bring back masculinity to the dance, and reality to the dance, that the principal subjects were labor—the common pursuits of men in their daily lives. One of the dances that struck the audience most forcibly was that of the Japanese coolies; another was that of negroes in a cane mill. One could forcefully argue, after all is said and done, it is labor that brings vitality to any art, be it the dance or the canvas, and the Public Works of Art Project Exhibits overwhelmingly support this argument.

Of the 498 subjects revealed in the National Exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery more than 192 were of labor and industrial character. It is this attempt to depict America at work, to depict the lives of the toilers, to catch the breathless spell of industry, which has brought a new reality to this most interesting of exhibits. It is probably this that has caused spectators accustomed to traditional art to exclaim "How crude," and of course it must be admitted at the outset that the artists have not always succeeded in creating beauty from common work life.

### Rounded View of American Life

No one can be indifferent to this aspect of public works. America has been traditionally indifferent to the artist, the painter, the sculptor and the writer. Past civilizations have given the artist more recognition, largely through the patronage of a duke, count or king. Now for the first time a democracy has recognized the public value of art in the lives of the people. One of the curious criticisms which has been launched repeatedly against this application of public funds to the artists' need is that it is an attempt to create propaganda for a political party. The art director in charge of the project has repeatedly declared that this was not the case, that there was no politics in the project, and that artists of all schools, temperament and views were allowed to cooperate, and that the principal aim was to gather a rounded expression of the life and culture of America. We believe that the national exhibition sustains this view.

One notes the absence of nudes, of night club subjects, of pretty women, of aristocratic looking men, of genteel houses, and notes the predominance of machinery, locomotives, steamships, workers and the common subjects of village and farm life. In a very real sense, labor has taken possession of the artist's imagination. This, we believe, is natural. The artist and the skilled craftsman, who work with their hands, are not so far apart as the world believes, and the unemployed artist is a good deal like the unemployed electrical worker or plumber.

A few quotations from letters

### A Child Shall Lead Them

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77

"You are old, Daddy Frank," the young man said.

"And you are smoking your pipe all the time.

I'm afraid the smoke will go to your head.

And you will fail to build a good line."

"In my youth," Daddy Frank said to his son:

"To develop my brain I did try,  
Now I know that I will never need one,  
The wise are having more trouble than I."



from artists engaged in the Public Works of Art Project are dramatic revelations of the kinship between unemployed workers and unemployed artists.

"Aside from my personal appreciation of this job, which has made me feel that for the first time I am functioning as a regular worker with a definite place as an artist in the present economic system, I am stirred by the significance of this whole plan of the Public Works of Art Project. It is a grand opportunity for the American artist to show that after all we, too, are hard-working individuals, striving in our way to contribute the finest we see and understand for the life we have around us. I can think of no more secure and profoundly satisfying existence for the real artist than to be given the opportunity to do his work quietly and steadily—from 9 'til 5—with the assurance of a moderate income sufficient to simple needs and with the deep satisfaction that he lives in a country in which the government so values his work that he can produce his work for the government to use and distribute as it sees fit.

"Water colors that were better than ones sold two years previously for \$35 now went for the ridiculous sum of 25 cents and, ironically, I was glad—actually glad to get it.

"It was a losing proposition, however, and finally, with the help of influential friends I secured a job sweeping floors and running an elevator for \$9 a week.

"I felt like a millionaire, and when I was given a raise to \$13.50, under the NRA, I was overwhelmed.

"But this wasn't art. For seven long months I was too tired and too busy to touch a paint brush.

"Then suddenly I was 'fired' without warning, and 'pounded the pavements' for two weeks in vain; hunting that elusive job—any job.

"Came the CWA. Mr. Howard, director of our art institute and representative for district seven, 'lined me up' on this art project, and doubtless saved our home—and, perhaps, our marriage."

#### Mystery and Magic of Electricity

There are a few attempts to symbolize the vital force behind industry. There is one canvas called "Electric Production and Direction" which tries to imprison in color the mystery and magic of electricity. There is another which attempts to capture the arrival of machine production and the disappearance of horse and man power. It is a crude canvas but exciting. It is called "The End of the Horse and the New Deal." Another entitled "The Steel Age" uses the rigid perpendiculars of steel buildings to suggest the substructure of American buildings and perhaps the regimentation of American life.

America is at work painting, sculpturing, and appreciating art. The country has been divided into 16 regions, each presided over by a competent committee. It is estimated that more than 15,000 works have been executed under the present plan. Some of the works are extensive.



Courtesy PWAP

Electrical Production and Direction by Artist William Karp.

In San Francisco 30 artists have decorated the entire wall space of the Coit Tower on Telegraph Hill. The subjects of these murals are actual scenes of San Francisco city life.

In Iowa City 20 mural painters and sculptors are at work at the State University. These are engaged on ambitious murals. Three large murals have been completed at Iowa State College at Ames. These are said to catch the dignity and grandeur of farm life.

At St. Louis a series of frescoes have already delighted the crippled children in the city hospital every time they enter the dining room.

The Civilian Conservation Camps are being invaded by artists so that the life there can be truthfully recorded. Public libraries at Santa Monica, Calif., high schools at Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, New York County Court House in New York City, the Municipal Airport at Floyd Bennett Field are some of the important jobs now going forward. Five hundred twenty-six women artists have been employed, 10 negro artists, 25 Indian artists—old and young—the representative talent of America is being mobilized.

#### President Makes Selection

President and Mrs. Roosevelt personally visited the National Exhibition in

the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. They personally selected 32 canvases to be hung in the White House Office Building. These canvases were as follows:

"Country Road," by Glen Chamberlain. VII, Des Moines, Iowa.

"San Pedro Harbor," by Paul Starrett Sample. XIV, (See front cover.)

"Vendue," by Robert Tabor. VII, Independence, Iowa.

"Tenement Flats," by Millard Sheets. XIV, Claremont, Calif. (reproduced in this issue.)

"Winter Afternoon," by Georgina Klitgaard. II, Bearsville, N. Y.

"End of Winter," by Thomas Donnelly. II, Valhalla, N. Y.

"Landscape," by Henry Mattson. II, Woodstock, N. Y.

"Subway," by Lili Furedi. II, New York City. (To be reproduced here later.)

"Fall in the Foothills," by W. Herbert Duntun. XIII, Taos, N. M.

"Golden Gate Bridge," by Ray Strong. XV, San Francisco, Calif.

"Christopher Street, Greenwich Village," by Beulah R. Bettersworth. II, New York City.

"Manhattan Island from the Jersey Meadows," by William C. Palmer. II, New York City.

"Winter Street," by A. H. Pearson. X, Chicago, Ill.

"Boulder Dam," by Stanley Wood. XVI, Carmel, Calif. (To be published here later.)

"Old Adobe," by Milford Zornes. XIV, Claremont, Calif.

"Digging Out Car" by Elizabeth Dewey. IV, Washington, D. C.

"Science Destroying Past and Building Future," by James Michael Newell. II, New York City.

"United States Coast Guard Wet," by Avery Johnson. X, Batavia, Ill.

"Man and Horse," by Thomas Flavell. III, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Kansas Express," by Ralph Harper Goff. XIV, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Gold Is Where You Find It," by Tyronne. XIV, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Cross Road—Still Life," by Paul A. Benjamin. II, New York City.

"Mid-Hudson Bridge—Winter," by Cecil Chichester. II, Woodstock, N. Y.

"Fishermen," by Ross Moffett. I, Provincetown, Mass.

"Bullock Hall," by Frances Lee Turner. V, Atlanta, Ga.

"Oyster Diggers," by C. W. Howell. VI, New Orleans, La.

"Butchering," by Thomas Savage. VII, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

"The Timber Bucker," by Ernest Norling. XVI, Seattle, Wash.

"Le Moyne House, Washington, Pa.," by J. Howard Iams. VIII, Washington, Pa.

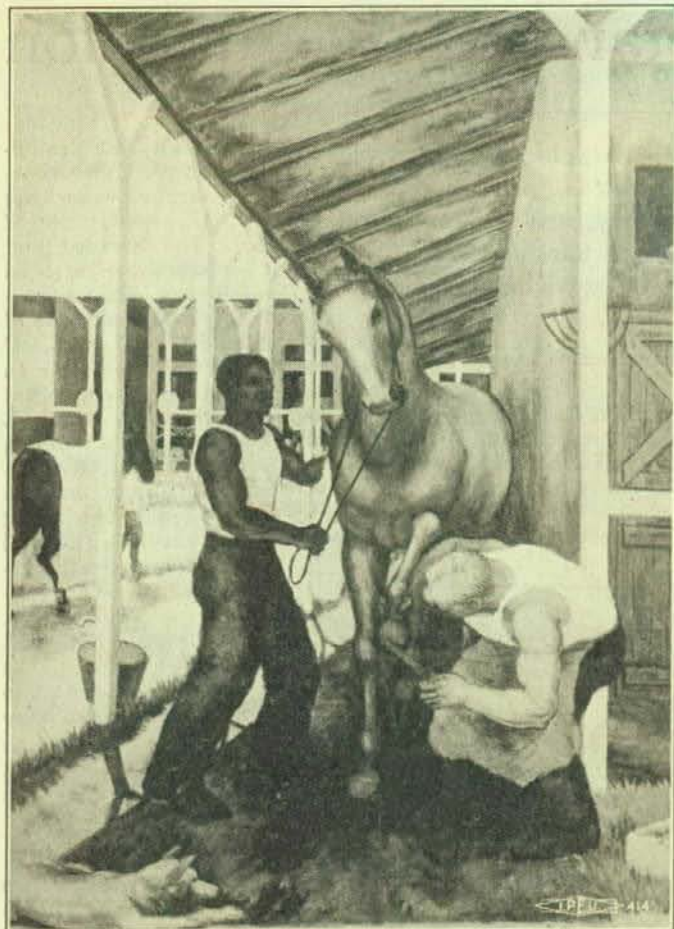
"Jungle," by Paul Mays. III, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

"Man's Head," by Joseph Grossman. III, Philadelphia, Pa.

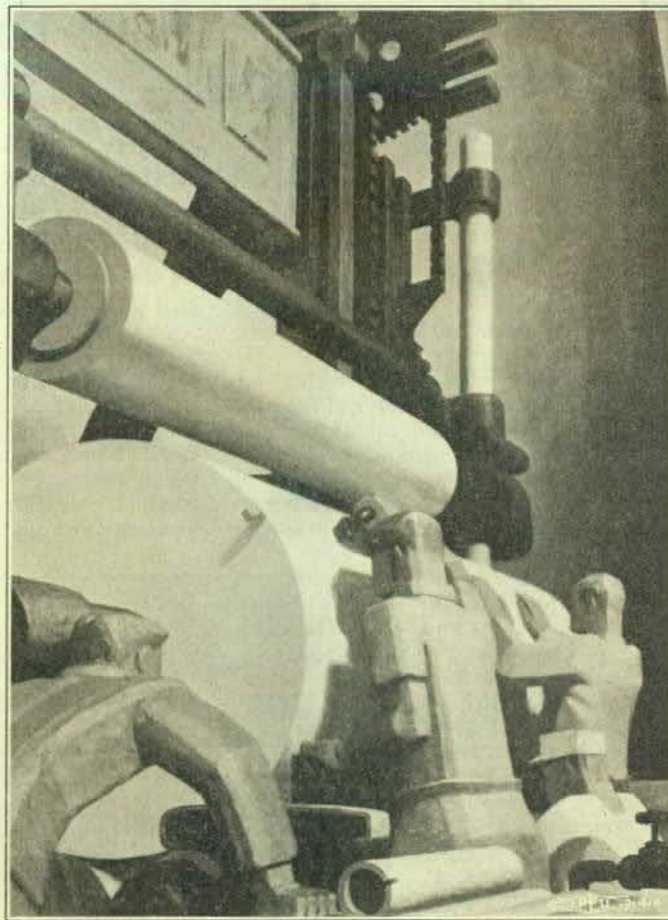
"Young Worker," by Julius Block. III, Philadelphia, Pa. (Reproduced here.)

That this Public Works of Art Project is unemployment relief is apparent when





Courtesy PWAP



Courtesy PWAP

Two PWAP canvasses which, placed side by side, reveal the changing emphasis in industry. (Left) "Blacksmith Race Track—Saratoga Springs" by Alexander Byer depicts the old handcraft industry. (Right) "Paper Workers" by Douglas Crockwell, catches the spirit of modern machine production.

it is realized that where the payroll in one week amounted to \$85,000, the materials employed for that week amounted to only \$175. Hope is expressed by many artists that an impetus has been given to painting and sculpture in America and that it will never cease its momentum. Jo Davidson, well-known sculptor who executed the Bob La Follette piece that is placed in Statuary Hall at Washington, declares: "If what has been started could be kept going, it might put art in America in a position to become great art at last—art that could challenge comparison with the greatest art of the past." Then he continues with this remarkable summary of art history:

"Everything that has sufficed as a part of the world's permanent endowment in the way of art, from the Pyramids to Versailles, has been paid for out of the public purse."

The chairmen of the Public Works of Art Project in each of the 16 regions with their addresses are given below:

Region I covers Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Mr. Francis H. Taylor, chairman, Fenway Court, Boston.

Region II covers New York,

Mrs. Juliana Force, chairman, 10 West 8th Street, New York City.

Region III covers eastern Pennsyl-

vania, New Jersey and Delaware. Mr. Fiske Kimball, chairman, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Region IV, covers Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Mr. Duncan Phillips, chairman, 1600 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

Region V covers Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Mr. J. J. Haverty, chairman, 22 Edgewood Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

Region VI covers Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Ellsworth Woodward, chairman, 1316 Pine Street, New Orleans.

Region VII covers Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Louis La Beaume, chairman, Forrest Park, St. Louis.

Region VIII covers Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, chairman, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh.

Region IX covers Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Mr. Williams M. Milliken, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio.

Region X covers Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Walter S. Brewster, chairman, 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Region XI covers North Dakota,



Courtesy PWAP

THE YOUNG WORKER  
By Julius Bloch

(Continued on page 276)



# Bare Neutral—Door to Standards Degradation

THE type of wiring and metal known as concentric bare neutral cable has been developed for a certain group of electric utilities. It has been installed in six cities with doubtful results on trial installations. Manufacturers are using the same construction from which the original No. 14 and No. 12 concentric cable were made and are now making a bare neutral cable in No. 8, No. 6 and No. 4 sizes.

Persons who have been working for sound standards in the electrical field for many years declare that concentric bare neutral cable is the beginning of a whole campaign to cheapen not only circuit wiring but service and feeder wiring as well. Electric metallic tubing in service and outdoor wiring as was approved in the 1933 edition of the National Electric Code also represents a downward step in electrical standardization. Groups are squaring off to a hand-to-hand struggle over electrical wiring standards. There is no exaggeration in describing this struggle as a battle of titans, for in the main, utilities, seeking to build bigger domestic loads and certain manufacturers, interested in providing utilities with the kind of wiring systems they desire, are being opposed by city officials, municipal electrical inspectors, electrical contractors, manufacturers of standard wiring materials and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the union in the field.

## Review of Wiring Art

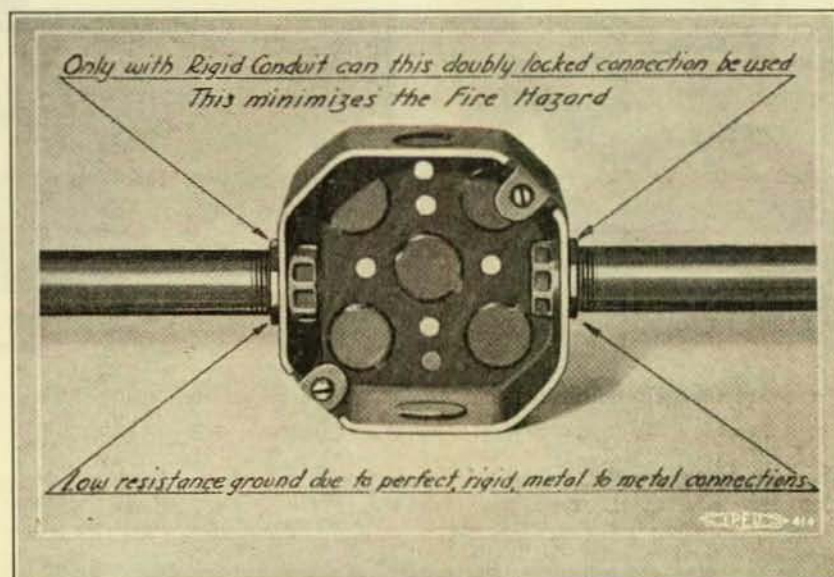
The art of wiring has developed over a period of years since Edison discovered the formula for making the incandescent lamp. Definite aims have been in mind in the development of wiring art.

1. Adequate protection to property from fires resulting from obsolescent or decadent wiring.
2. Protection to life from the same cause.
3. Efficient wiring service within the property, adequately meeting all the needs of an expanding electrical service.
4. Beauty and workmanship.

It is agreed among workmen, contractors, city officials, wiring inspectors and the general public, that standard rigid steel conduit best meets these aims. This wiring material and method has been approved by the National Electric Code for exposed and concealed wiring instal-

**Forty years of struggle to establish wiring standards, protecting life and property, are on the way to destruction, if bars are let down now for one-way wiring, and sub-standard tubing.**

lations under all conditions of location, in every type of building construction and building occupancy. It is the only wiring method provided in hazardous location hereafter described. When the location is subject to moist or corrosive



air, gas or condensation, then standard rigid steel conduit is the only material permitted. It is required on exterior of buildings exposed to the weather, for underground installation and underwater installation. Standard building codes require standard rigid steel conduit in order to make building construction fireproof, or when it is designated for mill, ordinary frame, or metal structures. It is conducive to safety. It is required for commercial, industrial, residential and outbuildings; for garages, flour mills, grain elevators, oil refineries, filling stations and all inflammable dust and gas locations. Transformer vaults in switchboard rooms must be equipped with it. It is this highly developed wiring material conducive to the best protection of the art of wiring around which opponents of bare neutral and other sub-standard methods of wiring are rallying.

## Experience Gives Council

Electrical contractors with wide experience in the wiring field know that standard rigid steel conduit is the only material offering strength and lasting quality. It has the greatest tensile tim-

bre of all metal raceways. It combines greatest wall thickness with the flexibility necessary for bonding. Other characteristics discovered through experience of workmen add to the importance of this wiring material. The threaded joint gives to conduit perfect electrical bond connections. Conduit has greater conductivity needed under bad conditions of equipment grounding. It will withstand pressure and mechanical injury when nails or tools or building equipment comes in contact with it by accident. Where machinery is set up in a building or where there is a great deal of vibration in residences, conduit withstands this constant wear and tear. This tested material has proved that it withstands and shows greater resistance to short circuits of conductors, has proved, too, that on the whole it is more inexpensive to install and is far more efficient.

## BARE NEUTRAL ON SHIPS

By BILL COLSON,  
L. U. No. 773

The writer when serving his apprenticeship, and working as a journeyman in the shipyards of Great Britain, worked on several ships that were wired, ship return. He also had nine years sea-going experience on British and American liners, several of which were wired under this

system which is the same in principle as bare neutral. Cheapness was the object. Being single pole throughout, it was a saving of wire and switches on the main and sub-switchboards. A special type of lamp sockets and lamps were used. The fixtures were grounded and when mounted on a wood panel, a short wire was led away to a 3/8 inch set screw, in the shell of the ship. These connections would break away while at sea, and could not be fixed without pulling down a lot of woodwork.

According to the Board of Trade and the Norwegian Veritas rules, grounding was not allowed within 25 feet of the compass, but this did not prevent this very important instrument being several degrees out, shortly after leaving port, where it had been adjusted.

The stewards complained that the silver tarnishes on these particular ships. It was washed in an electrically-driven dish washer, with liquid soap containing chemicals. It is obvious the same trouble would develop in hotels, etc., if bare neutral were adopted.

The British Navy always adopted the double wire system. Some of the trou-

(Continued on page 278)



# Utilities' Plan Rejected at Atlantic City

NEWSPAPERS did not report a line from the annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association held at Atlantic City in May, and yet that convention was filled with a significant struggle affecting the lives of many workmen, the property of perhaps every property holder in the United States, and the course of affairs in the electrical industry for at least another full year.

The struggle centered in the politics of safety work. The politics of this section of the electrical industry are intricate and almost too complex for a layman to grasp. The politics of the present are concerned with the following developments:

1. The threatened attempt to take the making of safety standards in the electrical industry from the U. S. Bureau of Standards and give that important policy-making function to the American Standards Association, a super-authority set up by electrical manufacturers.

2. The drive of certain electric utilities against the National Electrical Code in order to break down standards, in order that less safe wiring jobs might be performed to benefit commercial load.

3. Efforts of the utility group through its influence with certain keymen in the various safety organizations to bow the public group, including municipal inspectors and representatives of the U. S. Government, out of the picture.

## Labor Representation Denied

4. Refusal of the present controlling group on the electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association to allow the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to have representation on this committee when it is an organization vitally concerned with all questions of standards.

5. The rebellion of the public group and the union group through the Municipal Inspectors' Association against efforts of the utility group to reconstitute the electrical committee which controls standards by placing it under the jurisdiction of the American Standards Association.

At the Atlantic City Convention the Municipal Inspectors' Association brought in a strong resolution exposing the clandestine conferences held between members of the Edison Electric Institute and certain officers of the Na-

---

**Strong opposition at Convention of National Fire Protection Association to casual amendment of National Electrical Code. Ferment against domination by commercial groups grows.**

---



DR. M. G. LLOYD

Head of Electrical Standards Division, U. S. Bureau of Standards.  
Has Untringly Worked for Universally Safe Protective Measures.

tional Fire Protection Association. This resolution went on to point out that the Inspectors' Association and other organizations representing the public were relying on the National Fire Protection Association's open, direct and democratic way of dealing with all suggestions. It pointed out that the National Fire Protection Association was supposed to stand before the public and before governmental regulatory agencies as an independent voluntary association doing business in the open, in a wholly representative way, and without fear or favor. The resolution called upon the convention to force any officers of the Association to desist all efforts, contin-

ued meetings or correspondence of a secret nature, aimed at establishing temporarily or permanently a bloc or blocs for determination, wholly or partially, outside of the National Fire Protection Association.

## Satisfactory Explanation Given

This strong resolution was never allowed to reach the floor of the convention. The directors controlling the association called the author of the resolution into a meeting. A frank conference was held and it was decided that A. R. Small, chairman of the electrical committee and a director of the National Fire Protection Association, would make a direct and frank statement to the convention. This was done. Mr. Small brought out the fact that conferences had been held, that the utilities had asked for certain changes, that these were not acted upon or considered as any more than requests. It was also revealed that the utilities had left with the committee a completely new National Electrical Code expressing the ideas of that group as to what a code should be.

This action was considered a victory for the public and union group in the convention. However, it has not mitigated the struggle to reject the commercial control of electrical standards; and the ferment in the organization has not ceased. The situation is vital inasmuch as many municipal codes throughout the United States have woven their municipal law around the National Electrical Code and accepted it as authority. If this code should be changed in everything but name, the municipal ordinances would automatically be changed, creating havoc in every city in the United States.

"Industrial Standardization", official publication of American Standards Association, carries a leading article for May by P. G. Agnew, secretary of the association. Mr. Agnew says, in part:

"The American Standards Association is to assume responsibility for the work of the former Building Code Committee of the Department of Commerce, as a part of the plan of co-operation between the ASA and the Government. The Bureau of Standards is to furnish whatever assistance it can on research and testing in connection with technical questions that may arise. \* \* \*

"With the exception of the largest

(Continued on page 278)



# Radio City Anticipates Tomorrow's World

**R**ADIO CITY has a tenant population of about 22,000 persons. The estimated daily transit population is 40,000. What has upset the calculations of the managers of this modern technical center is a steady stream of visitors bent upon surveying the elaborate technical equipment and amazing machinery.

Radio City forms a sector in the great Rockefeller Center which occupies three city blocks in the midtown section of the metropolis. Viewed from a vantage point outside of the 70-story structure, Radio City is nothing more than a perpendicular ganglion of high-powered

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**Astounding response of American public to modern office building, and studios reveals Americans are technical-minded. Number of visitors upsets all calculations. A perpendicular ganglion of high-powered wires numbering millions. Local Union No. 3 did work.**

---

cause the studios are entirely enclosed constant circulation and cleansing of the air are necessary. The control panel alone of this air conditioning system with its scores of dials is a laboratory where typical American industry may be viewed in operation. Even the motor generators attract attention because these huge power plants are mounted like automobile engines on rubber and on pivots so that no vibrations are imparted to the building.

## Auxiliary Power Plant Ready

An auxiliary power plant in the form of scores of batteries is ready to meet any emergency which might arise by artificial or natural catastrophe disabling regular sources of power. This room has dramatic significance inasmuch as it is a patriotic venture costing thousands of dollars, looking toward operation of the entire radio network in time of war should the ordinary source of power be interrupted by bombing raids. This huge reserve of batteries is capable of operating the system for a week and could carry presidential proclamations of war messages in case of need.

The acoustical system has attracted so much attention that a small museum has been set up within Radio City so that visitors may themselves test the sound deadening properties used.

Studios are built like boxes within boxes, separate rooms within rooms raised from the building floors by steel springs covered with felt. Studio walls and ceilings are constructed of several inches of rock-wool and a perforated asbestos-board-like material for the purpose of insulation, sound leakage in and out of stations. The surfaces of this insulation are decorated by application



N. B. C. Photo

IMPOSING FACADE OF NBC STUDIOS IN RADIO CITY

wires numbering millions, terminating in the most modern equipment for the operation of radio and for the comfort, safety, and efficiency of technical staff.

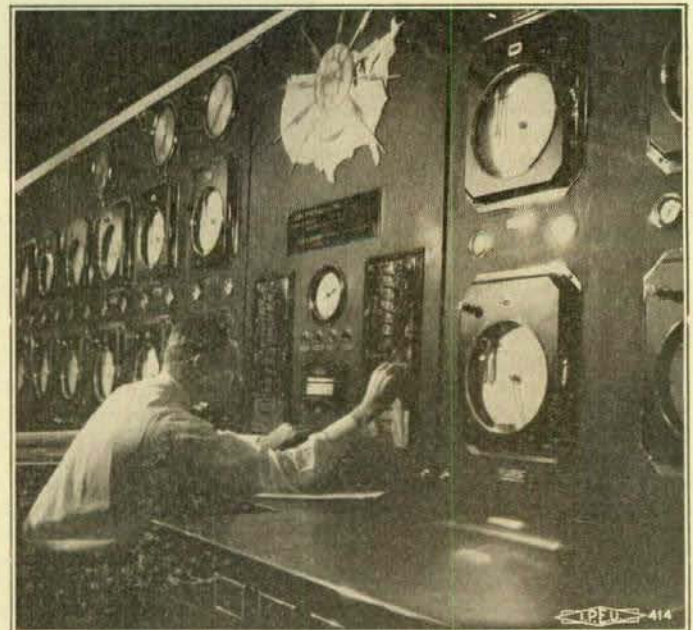
The engineers who laid out Radio City undertook a battle against obsolescence. Experience had taught that radio science had formerly progressed so rapidly that shelters of this industry had become obsolete in three or four years. Radio City anticipated developments for at least a decade. It has done more than anticipate radio developments. It suggests the kind of industry that America is rapidly forging, an industry of switchboards, push buttons, control panels, electricity and automata. The thousands of visitors that stream daily and nightly into these halls seem unconsciously to sense that here is something new, vivid and typical of industrial America. Radio City has the flavor of the new day in industry. These visitors, who flock by scores under the guidance of trained lecturers, turn away from murals on the walls to an inspection of control boards, huge refrigerating and colossal air conditioning equipment, meter and control rooms, generators, batteries, and all the other accoutrements of broadcasting and office conveniencing. Radio City is rapidly becoming a museum of modern in-

dustrial, and visitors from the provinces to New York place this center upon their lists.

## Model of Workmanship

To the engineer and expert the wiring facilities of this center are a source of constant amazement. The work was done by the J. G. Livingston Company, electrical contractors, in co-operation with the local branches of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It is a model of efficiency and workmanship. Millions of copper

wires have been so marshalled that they have become objects of beauty, have been so used in many instances. The main control desk of the National Broadcasting Company headquarters suggests a huge ebony piano upon which skilled technicians play. From this central board 85 stations for coast-to-coast networks may be hooked up and controlled by one or two men. This central control desk, in itself a thing of beauty, attracts spectators instantly. They go from here to an inspection, behind the scenes of a circulating pump and tank for washing the air which is said to be the most modern equipment of this kind ever supplied an industrial structure. Be-



N. B. C. Photo

Control Panel of the Air Conditioning System in Radio City—the Largest in the World.



of proper textile fabrics fixed to walls and ceilings with special sound-insulating glue. Over 6,000 samples of textiles were considered for decorating purposes and subjected to rigid acoustical tests before final decorations were made. There are nearly a score of special studios, many of them as large as ordinary theatres and one large enough to accommodate a three-ring circus. Already a four-unit studio for television has been built into the structure, looking toward development of that art. All studios are doubly corked with two soundproof doors from an ante-room to each studio.

#### Wiring Intricate Job

Merely wiring this center for radio was an engineering job of the first rank. All executive offices had to be equipped with dial control giving 42 different contacts with performances, rehearsals, auditions, or special short wave or long wave programs that might be piped into the central control stations. Two hundred fifty microphone outlets had to be installed in the various studios. More than 325 electric clocks so that time could be properly synchronized had to be

installed. To grasp the magnitude of this enterprise one has to resort to statistics.

Radio City alone has 1,250 miles of wiring and 89 miles of cable forming the nerve centers of this great enterprise. More than 10,000,000 pieces of wire were handled, and 20,000,000 wiring connections were made. More than 800 specially trained union electricians worked for months to install and connect this equipment.

The magnitude and modernity of this centre became advertisements of the force of radio as a public utility.

All studios are built like boxes within boxes, separate rooms within rooms, raised from the building floors by steel springs covered with felt. These studio walls and ceilings are constructed of several inches of rock-wool and a perforated asbestos-board-like material for the purpose of insulating studios against sound leaking into or out of studios. All such surfaces decorated by application of textile fabrics, affixed to walls and ceilings with special sound-insulating glue.

Eleven carloads (500,000 pounds) of

rock-wool were used for this purpose, 153,600 square feet of perforated sound-insulating construction board, 244,908 square feet of decorative textile fabrics. All corridors, reception rooms, artist green rooms, guest observation booths and client's booths similarly are treated acoustically.

All windows looking into studios (from control rooms, observation and client's booths) are made of three-ply plate glass. Many of these panes are too large to be removed for cleaning, hence the two intervening air-chambers were hermetically sealed. To compensate for changes in barometric pressure within studios and to prevent breaking these windows a special system of valves was devised and installed which automatically adjusts these hermetically sealed air chambers to the same atmospheric pressure as that in studios. Eight thousand, five hundred square feet of this plate glass were used.

Special air-conditioning plant has been installed to accommodate these sound-tight (and therefore, air-tight) studios. This is built in 64 units, each

(Continued on page 278)



N. B. C. Photo

The Intricate System of Wires Which Form the Invisible Life of Radio City Is Revealed by This Picture of an Operator Testing Trunk Lines in NBC Studios.



# Contributes Huge Fund to City Expenses

**I**N the current battle between private and public electric utilities there have developed difficulties in getting facts. One of the points around which a great deal of controversy has developed has to do with taxes or non-taxes paid by the electric utilities. Advertisement has been given to the fact that in certain towns where municipal plants are operated enough revenue is earned by the municipal plant to wipe out all forms of taxation.

Private electric utilities declared this is a false statement and that this general city tax levy is also wiped out in towns having private electric utilities. On the other side propagandists for private electric utilities magnify the fact that municipal plants are not required to pay taxes and declare that they therefore are not on the same basis of comparison with private utilities.

The following is an example of this propaganda:

"Every time a public utility is changed from private to municipal ownership it goes on the tax-exempt list. Somebody has to take over the expense of government that was formerly carried by the taxes paid by the private utility.

"Most towns, when considering a municipal plant, do not make any provision for lost taxes. As a result, in many cases, after the plant is built they find their rates or taxes may have to go up. The danger of rate increases with a municipal plant is very real. Municipal plants are usually not regulated and the town authorities can raise the rates. Several municipal plants have raised rates during the last 10 years.

"If the people of Cincinnati, Ohio, had voted for a municipal plant in the recent election it would have meant a tax loss of \$1,590,000. This is the amount paid annually in local and state taxes by the utility serving the city of Cincinnati. If the additional taxes necessary to make this up were spread evenly over the population of the city it would mean about \$16 per year for each average family."

The financial report of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light refutes this general stricture. In 1933, the total donation in aid of construction made by the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light of the city was \$1,272,480.28. The previous year this donation fund was about \$1,100,000.00. If the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light had been paying taxes at the regular tax rate and tax revenue to the city would be only about \$900,000.00. Of course, the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light is the outstanding example of successful public ownership of the utility.

This report is of special interest this year not only because of the foregoing items but also because it

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**Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light voluntarily increases its construction contribution to city during depression. Official report makes interesting reading.**

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describes in detail the arrangement between the Los Angeles municipal plant and the federal government in the manner of utilizing electric energy at Boulder Dam.

"On July 17, 1933, the department received \$3,850,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this amount being the first instalment under the loan agreement.

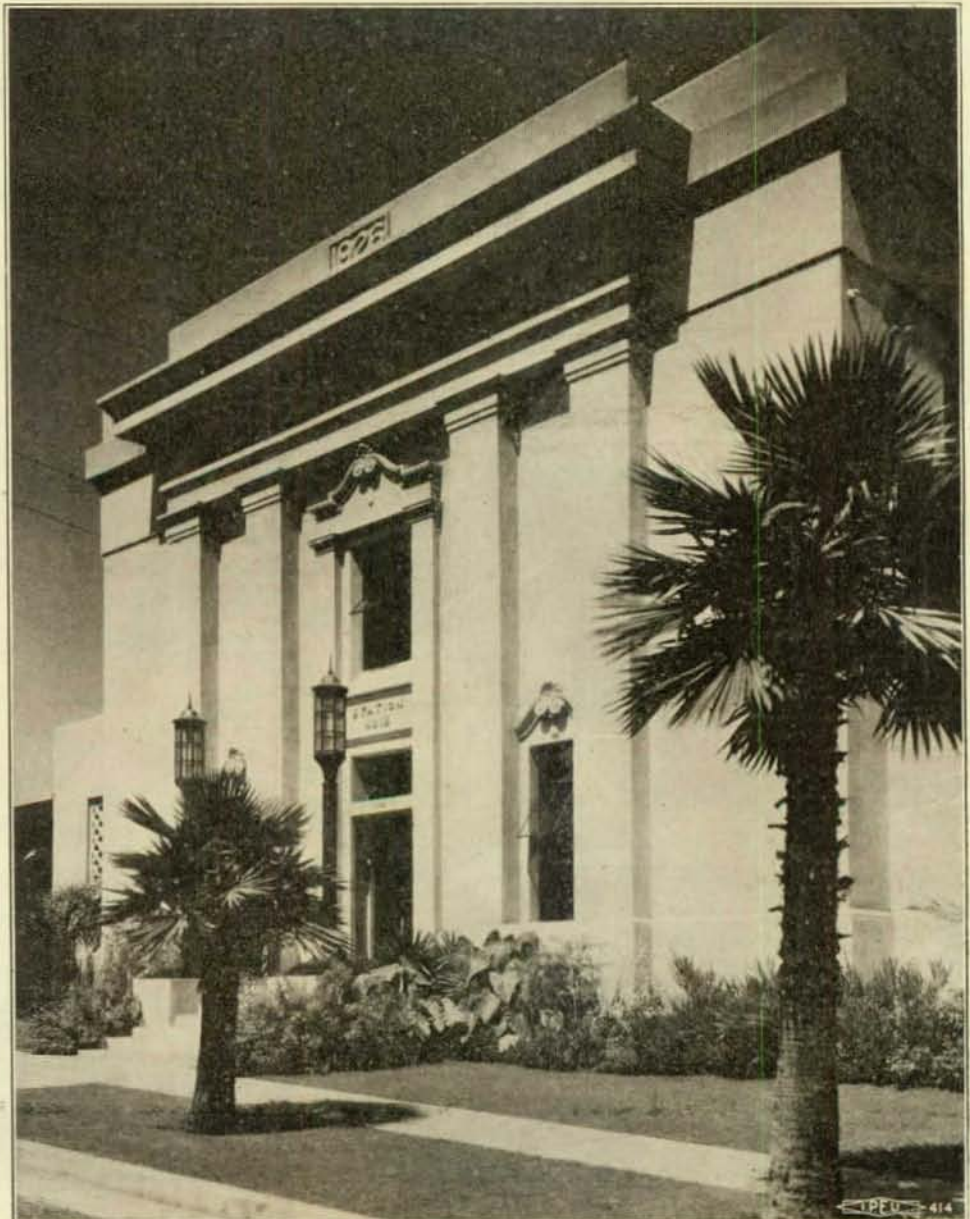
"The transmission line to be constructed with the proceeds of the loan referred to above is to be used to connect the bureau's

distribution system with generating facilities to be installed by the United States Government at Boulder Dam and to be operated by the Bureau under lease.

"Under the terms of an agreement dated April 26, 1930 (and supplements thereto), entered into with the United States of America by the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles and Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., the generating facilities to be constructed at Boulder Dam by the United States are leased, part to the city and part to the company, for periods terminating 50 years from the date at which energy is ready for delivery to the city. The city and/or the department and Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., are referred to in the agreement and herein as the lessees.

"Compensation for the use of the machinery for the period of the lease, equal to the cost thereof (including interest during construction at 5 per cent per annum), shall be

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A SUBSTATION OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND LIGHT



# Union Co-operation Looks to City Reform

By W. AUTHORSON, L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles

*The author is press secretary of the newly formed Joint Political Organization of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, composed of the three locals in Los Angeles. Local Unions Nos. 18, 40, and 83 have consolidated politically in order to secure needed reforms in that city. Authorson tells us about the strategy and methods used.*

**T**HIS is the first of a series of articles which should interest readers of this JOURNAL throughout the United States. While the series will deal directly with antiquated City Electrical Division of Los Angeles, they will also be applicable to other cities where those who are in political power have failed to keep step in the march of progress.

We believe that our present Mayor, and City Councilmen are sincere in their endeavor to give the people of Los Angeles a new deal as promised at the last election, so we offer this introductory article, not in the spirit of criticism, but rather as a timely suggestion along the line of departmental reform.

Being ardent supporters of the present administration before election, we feel justified in continuing that support only if they prove equal to the responsibility which they assumed, and show by their actions that they vindicate our pre-election judgment.

For years the voters of Los Angeles have been patiently waiting for officials who would at least make an effort to eliminate the many interlocking and over-lapping commissions, bureaus, and departments that in most cases were instituted by past politicians for the sole purpose of building up what they hoped would be an invincible political machine, that would absorb any newly elected official, run him through their gauntlet of corruption, and render him useless in so far as the interests of people are concerned.

Taxpayers demand economy in the function of city government and this can only be attained by ridding ourselves of the tremendous overhead that this complicated system necessitates, and there is no better place to start this much needed reform than in our city electrical division. Every department in the city pertaining to electricity should be combined, and placed under one head.

This of course applies to all city departments, but our organization being particularly interested in the development of the electrical industry, have confined our investigations to this phase of our city government, and we believe that centralization of responsibility tends to eliminate the possibility of graft, inefficiency, and political favoritism.

## Need to Fix Responsibility

Our present system is so complicated that responsibility can easily be shifted

## Joint Political Organization born in Los Angeles moves to face needed changes with realistic eyes.

at will from one group to another, thereby so confusing the taxpayer that he never knows exactly who is spending his money or where to lay his finger on those responsible for the dwindling of his tax dollars. Until this system is changed so that the heads of various city departments are responsible to the duly elected representatives of the people, all avenues of intervention are closed to the general public, rendering them powerless to stop the flow of their money out of the city treasury for political pay offs in the form of large contracts to favored contractors, a superfluity of created jobs at high salaries, and purchase of materials and equipment at prices not consistent with value received.

The City Electrical Division should include:

1. The Inspection Bureau, through which all electrical installations either new, reconstruction or alteration are inspected.
2. The Fire and Police Signal, and the Traffic Signal Systems in their entirety.
3. The City Electrical Department Shops.
4. Street lighting.

These departments under our present system of red tape jurisdiction do not function in the interest of the public which pays the bills. A survey of Los Angeles homes, and office buildings would show conclusively that neither the legitimate electrical contractor nor the public are protected by our inspection

bureau, when inferior grades of electrical material can be purchased, and installed by any one with no thought of inspection. This survey might also bring to light a maze of obsolete, defective, and hazardous wiring that should be condemned as a menace to life and property.

The demand of the taxpayers for economy in city government is evidently ignored by those responsible for the purchase of traffic signals. While they are admittedly essential to the regulation of traffic, these ornamental standards should be gold plated when you consider the exorbitant price paid for them. This total disregard of value received is attributable to too many bureaus, boards and commissions empowered to authorize the expenditure of public money.

The City Electrical Department Shops should manufacture, assemble, install and maintain all equipment used in our fire and police signal, and traffic signal systems. This would not interfere in any way with legitimate private business, but it would eliminate to a great extent the possibility of collusion between unscrupulous business concerns, and city purchasing departments, who are seemingly allied for the purpose of depleting the city treasury faster than the taxpayers can replenish it. What a boost it would be for a city administration to show a surplus instead of a deficit.

## Seek Unified Capital

To place all city electrical departments under one competent head would be a progressive step in Los Angeles that would undoubtedly lead to the combining of other relative departments. Los Angeles being the largest city in California, our city government should be a criterion for cities of lesser

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LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



# Nation Organized Under Contracting Code

THE titanic task of organizing the United States in order to administer the Code of Fair Competition for the Electrical Contracting Industry has gotten well under way during the last month.

The Code Authority has its headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. L. E. Mayer is chairman and Laurence W. Davis is executive officer. The plan for the organization of the nation for code administration involves the division of the business territory in the United States in 12 regions, the appointment of administrative chairman for each region with privilege given to them to in turn organize each region into five to 12 districts, and the appointment of a district chairman for each district. The regional chairmen for the 12 regions are:

- No. 1. Alfred J. Hixon, 22 Elkins St., Boston, Mass.
2. J. G. Livingston, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
3. F. M. Shepard, 401 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
4. W. W. Clark, 1428 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

**Twelve regions are set up with appropriate heads, and these in turn are subdivided into five to 12 districts with supervisors. Unions are concerned.**

5. D. B. Clayton, 844 Martin Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
6. W. W. Ingalls, 315 S. W. 10th Ave., Miami, Fla.
7. L. E. Mayer, 569 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
8. Wm. A. Ritt, 236 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
9. E. N. Peak, 1603 W. Main St., Marshalltown, Iowa
10. Russell Jacobs, 1014 Prairie Ave., Houston, Tex.
11. S. G. Hepler, 1932 9th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
12. Lloyd Flatland, 1899 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

Inasmuch as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is vitally

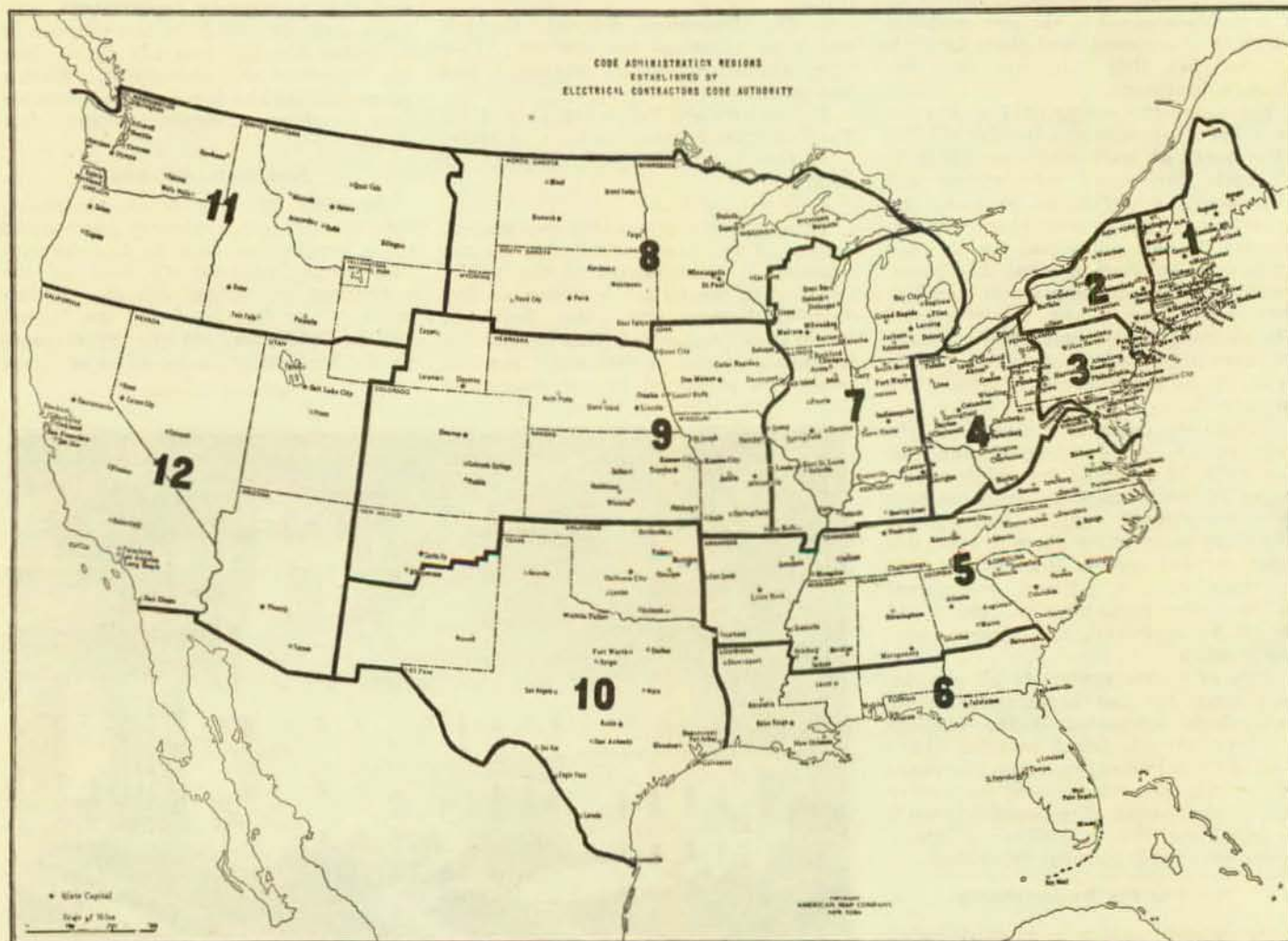
concerned with this Code and is vitally a part of the machinery being set up, a description of the process of organization is important.

## Duties Outlined

"The Code Authority has delegated to each Regional Chairman the following powers and duties:

"He shall divide his Region into not less than five (5) nor more than twelve (12) districts, and shall proceed at once to select and call together in conference a representative electrical contractor, who shall be a member in good standing of the NECA, from each of these districts, to serve as District Chairmen of District Code Committee, and such District Chairmen to constitute the Regional Code Committee under his chairmanship. He will ascertain from these men whom he selects, whether they are prepared to serve in organizing and coordinating the Local Administrative Committee for the various cities and areas within their respective districts. He will submit the names, business connections and addresses of each of these District Chairmen whom he calls to-

(Continued on page 274)



MAP SHOWING REGIONS SET UP BY CODE AUTHORITY OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY.



# National Renovising Follows Familiar Lines

THE effort to get America to paint up, to brush up, to wire up on a vast scale is a feature of the proposed national housing act now before Congress, which attracts the most attention. This so-called renovising plan depends upon making money easily available to the thousands and millions of home owners who would like to make necessary repairs and alterations in their homes but are without the ready funds to do so. Money is to be available to them on an easy payment plan so that repairs and alterations can be made as easy of purchase as new automobiles or radios. This financing feature of the plan is new but electrical workers who undertook in 1931 to stage local renovising campaigns will be familiar with other features of the plan. The President describes the plan as a four-point program as follows:

1. Modernization, repair and new construction.
2. Mortgage insurance.
3. Mortgage associations.
4. Building and loan insurance.

As is the President's custom he ties together in this bill several widely opposed elements: labor is to be intrigued into supporting the bill by the promise of work; mortgage holders are to be attracted to the support of the bill by the promise of liquidation with government help; householders are to be lured into its support by the promise of easy money for repairs.

Behind that section of the act dealing with renovation are a group of men in Washington who have long had in mind such a program as a cure for the slump in the building and as a start to the revival of the durable goods industries. These men believe that there are billions of dollars worth of work to be done to American homes. The figures are 85 to 15: 85 per cent of homes needing repair and alterations and 15 per cent passing the test. These men in Washington viewing this great field of activity have hoped to attract home owners into making repairs and expect to make a demand that labor adjust labor costs to the needs of the home owner. They are going to offer as baits for a greatly reduced hourly wage scale a chance for steady work and a larger yearly income. Whether they expect to secure the same concessions from building material manufacturers is not completely clear. Building material costs have steadily increased since the arrival of NRA with no apparent signs of abatement. It is not likely that labor will make any concessions in labor hourly rates as long as building materials continue on the rise or even continue to remain stationary at the present high level. The bill has already received a good deal of criticism—in some instances from labor sources. The chief stricture made is that the bill merely perpetuates the whole order of speculative building. It puts the speculative builder back into

**President's latest pump-priming plan quickly grasped by electrical workers, who tested its merit on a small scale in 1931, as Co-operative Work Plan.**

the picture and works no reform whatsoever in an industry that has verged periodically upon chaos. It is believed that the American Institute of Architects had the bill in mind when they passed a resolution recently at their Washington convention demanding that housing for the lower income brackets be regarded as a public utility. The architects said:

## Housing a Public Utility

"Housing for the lower income brackets can not be obtained under private initiative, even with favorable financing. It is time that we abandon the idea that housing is a business and accept it frankly as a public utility as we have accepted education, hospitalization, fire and police protection.

"The social consequences and the enormous indirect cost to the taxpayer of our failure to provide adequate housing are manifest in every community as well as in rural districts. The added burden on the taxpayer of a subsidy for housing may well be offset by savings in other respects."

The co-operative work plan mentioned above as developed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1931 strongly stressed the need of re-wiring and wiring changeovers by home owners. The booklet issued by the International Office states "Nineteen million homes in the United States are without adequate wiring. In view of the rapid acceptance of radio, television, electric refrigeration, electric cooling, heating and cooking, few homes are strictly modern."

We go on to quote from this booklet:

"Consider these facts about the re-wiring market. There are approximately 29,000,000 homes in this country. Of that number, 20,500,000 are wired. But only 1.2 per cent are wired adequately. \* \* \* the other 98.8 per cent are not properly equipped for the use of the many electrical appliances that should be in every home. This large percentage should be sold.

"Contractors particularly should be made to realize (and it is the local's job to carry the message to them) the size and scope of the re-wiring market and the opportunities which it presents. When they do their enthusiasm and their profits will be increased tremendously.

"It is surprising to figure the amount of business which each re-wiring job can give. Many contractors may say that it does not pay to follow up this kind of work. That is not so, and we can show them why. According to a survey made this year, i.e., 1931, there is a \$79 wiring job waiting to be done in nine out of every 10 homes. This survey sets the total repair and remodeling market at the staggering figure of \$1,900,000,000. That's \$75,000 for every contractor in the country.

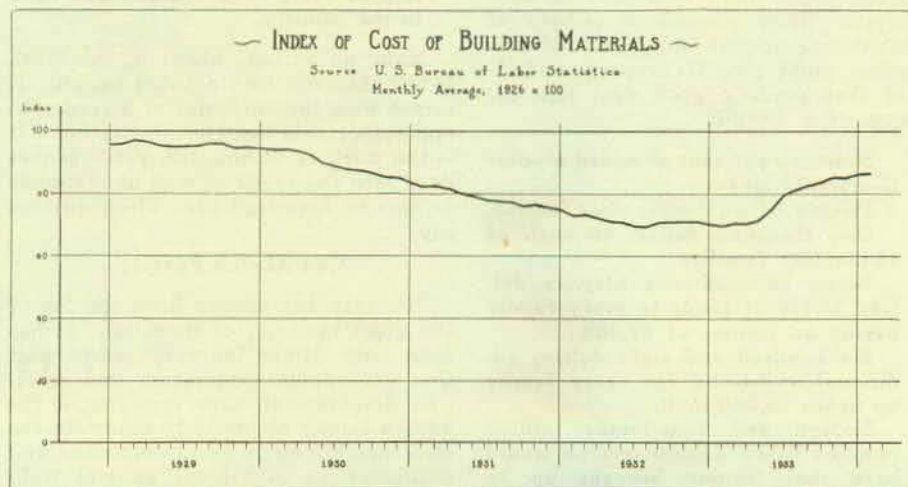
## Rewiring Offers Huge Market

"Compare this market for a minute with the new construction market. We find a decline of over 70 per cent in apartment construction over the past three years. Doesn't that point pretty clearly to our best market—re-wiring, remodeling and modernization? \* \* \*

"The Apex Electric Company of Salt Lake City follows up general remodeling work going on in their city, and reports 'a sale on practically every call.'

"In the small city of Valdosta, Ga., the Electric Supply Company sells over \$12,000 in fixtures every year by a concentrated effort on repair and remodeling business.

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BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ARE CLIMBING BACK TOWARD 1929 HIGH LEVELS



# Utopialess America Can Raise Labor Income

**F**ATIGUED America is in for another thrilling statistical experience. Having survived technocracy, recent economic changes, and NRA, it will welcome the more sober statistical picture of America's capacity to produce and to consume, now being drawn with sure and graphic strokes by economists at Brookings Institution, Washington. One-fourth of this monumental work has been completed and is available for examination. It is called "America's Capacity to Produce." It is soon to be followed by "America's Capacity to Consume," "The Formation of Capital," "Income and Economic Progress." What is distinguishing these studies is their non-speculative character. They are realistic; and as accurately as possible they undertake to measure America's industrial capacity as it is and not as it could be under certain ideal conditions.

This particular study was directed by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse. The work is informed with a social spirit. Dr. Nourse and his associates describe their goal as to measure America's capacity to produce during the period from 1900 to 1930, with the capital goods and labor force which we then possessed, with the technology and the general pattern of operative and commercial organization then prevailing. To hurry on to the exciting answer to this vital problem we find:

"They show 83 and 81 per cent of utilization in 1929 and 83 and 79 per cent respectively during the period 1925 and 1929."

Or to turn this startling formula another way, Dr. Nourse and his associates say:

"Nineteen per cent is the amount of added production over which our industrial plant was technically capable under the conditions prevailing in 1929."

These calm-eyed physicians of the industrial order don't stop here in their analysis. They present a picture of what this additional 19 per cent of production could give if properly distributed that reads a good deal like the dream of a Utopia.

**Nineteen per cent of added production would mean:**

**Fifteen billion dollars more income.**  
**One thousand dollars to each of 15,000,000 families.**

**Seven hundred and fifty-six dollars' worth of goods to every family having an income of \$2,500.**

**Six hundred and eight dollars additional well-being for every family up to the \$5,000 limit.**

**Sixteen and four-tenths million families below \$2,000 income would have that income brought up to \$2,000.**

**Millennium need not arrive. Factual study of national productive resources reveals possibility of 19 per cent rise over 1929 used capacity. Monumental work in four volumes by Brookings men destined to become economic landmark.**



DR. EDWIN G. NOURSE

Brookings Institution. A specialist in farm economics, Dr. Nourse directed the investigation into America's capacity to produce.

**One hundred and twenty-five dollars to every man, woman and child in the country.**

Make no mistake about it, this work is one that will rock a jaded nation. It comes with the authority of a respected and respectable research institution. It is the work of technicians, yet it probes deep into the social as well as economic aspects of American life. These authors say:

## Can Abolish Poverty

"Poverty has always been the lot of the great majority of mankind. It has been only within the very recent past that geographic exploration and scientific development have encouraged the human family seriously to entertain the idea that life could be so organized and conducted as to achieve general well-being. Such a state has never actually

been attained even in the most advanced countries of western civilization."

These technicians measure the health of capitalistic society with these important words:

"The economic life and health of capitalistic society depends in a vital way upon the allocation of monetary income between savings per capita expansion and expenditures for consumption of goods."

If this 19 per cent slack in production had been taken up, full-time labor of 7,000,000 workers would have been utilized.

We lift generous passages now from this forthcoming work.

(1) "Did the margin of unutilized plant capacity in the several branches of industry expand during the period from 1900 to 1930?"

"In agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electric utilities—no. In transportation—yes."

(2) "How much plant capacity under practical conditions of sustained operation was utilized in the peak year 1929, or in the prosperous period 1925-1929?"

"Nineteen per cent is the amount of added production of which our industrial plant was technically capable under the conditions prevailing in 1929!"

(3) "How much unutilized labor was there in 1929, and was the practically available labor force adequate to man the utilized plant capacity and bring it full productivity?"

"Every important branch of industry had a substantial labor slack in 1929, amounting to a total non-use of labor approximately equivalent to the full-time of 7,000,000 workers."

## "Labor Balance Sheet"

	Laborers To Be Released	Laborers Needed
Agriculture .....	500,000	.....
Forestry and fisheries .....	10,000	.....
Mining .....	.....	20,000
Manufacturing .....	.....	950,000
Construction .....	159,000	.....
Transportation and communication .....	.....	.....
Trade .....	200,000	.....
Service .....	140,000	.....
	1,009,000	970,000

## Striking Statistics From "America's Capacity to Produce"

### (A) Agricultural Capacity

- Three factors constitute farm plant:
1. Non-residence farm buildings.
  2. Livestock.
  3. Implements and machinery.

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# Labor Is Given New Dignity of Place

IT has been apparent for years that organized farmers have had an entree to the United States Department of Agriculture and organized businessmen have had an entree to the U. S. Department of Commerce, but organized workers have not had an entree to the U. S. Department of Labor. All this is to be changed. At an unusual meeting held at the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics May 18 the basis was laid for fuller co-operation with labor and for supplying labor unions with periodic information which will aid them in wage negotiations and in a fuller understanding of the relationship of labor to the economic system. This meeting was called by Dr. Isador Lubin, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and brought together about 50 economists and research persons, many of them directly identified with the labor movement. An unusual procedure was adopted by the Bureau inasmuch as it permitted a vote on questions of policy. No sharp differences of opinion arose except perhaps as to the question of the wisdom of publishing cost of living figures by the Department inasmuch as these had been abused by employers in wage negotiations in order to bolster the status quo.

1. Open policy. Early in the session the question arose as to whether the policy of the Bureau should be one of complete frankness. If and when an error arose, should the Bureau frankly admit this error or should it take the position of infallibility? The consensus of opinion was that complete frankness was necessary and safer in the long run and it was so ordered by vote and opinion, particularly in the publication of aggregates of employment and payrolls.

2. Unemployment Samples. It was announced by the Commissioner that every effort was to be made to secure more complete and accurate unemployment figures. To be sure, he stated, there was no way to make a complete census of unemployment and until some form of unemployment insurance was adopted, so that there would be registration of the unemployed, it would be impossible to get accurate periodic figures. However, the Bureau is working on a plan to get a complete census in typical cities and to work out a key whereby this census may be applied to the whole nation intelligently. It was also announced that there had been a revision of methodology in keeping Labor Department figures so that they could be checked against the biennial manufacturing census.

3. Measurement of skill. A study is going forward under the direction of the commissioner which will have bearing upon the amount of skill involved in any given industrial function. This is regarded as a project of great importance in the matter of wage adjustments.

**U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics moves to give labor the same standing as have farmers in Department of Agriculture, and trade associations in Department of Commerce.**

## Technological Unemployment Studied

4. Productivity of labor. The bureau will continue its studies of the productivity of labor. The bureau believes that this is the best method for the present in throwing light on the great problem of technological unemployment. The complete study of technological unemployment is beyond the finances of the bureau and as rapidly as possible various industries are to be surveyed, with bearing upon the question of the displacement of workers by machines.

5. Labor income. The bureau has worked out cordial relations between its statistical service and that of other departments of the government, principally Agriculture, the Federal Reserve Board and Commerce, and it is hoped that an accurate measurement of labor income will be made by checking with these other agencies. Commissioner Lubin announced that one of his purposes in the reorganization of his department is greatly to speed up the reporting systems so that unions may have prompt service.

6. Wholesale price level. More accurate measurement of wholesale prices is in the making. This is important, of course, because, upon the maintenance of the wholesale price level, depends the payment of wages by business.

7. Cost of living figures. This

brought the fullest discussion of any subject before the meeting. Labor research representatives who have been locked in wage negotiations and arbitration proceedings for the last 10 years contended that too much stress had been laid upon the cost of living as a factor in wage making. Employers seize upon the Department of Labor figures to try to prove that changes in the cost of living do not warrant wage increases. This practice tends to straight-jacket labor and make it impossible for it to aspire to a higher standard of living. The meeting voted as the consensus of its opinion the following:

1. The reporting of cost of living figures by the Department of Labor be abandoned.

2. That the Department of Labor make accurate and full studies of minimum budgets of health and decency and use these as patterns for raising the standard of living.

3. If cost of living figures must be reported they must be reported in terms of these ideal budgets.

8. Labor contact section. It was announced by the commissioner that a new section in service had been created for the purpose of supplying labor unions with research information that would be useful in the daily labor struggle. A bulletin is to be published that will humanize statistics and will be edited by Boris Stern, an economist long in the employ of labor and the Labor Department.

The meeting brought a large attendance of labor research persons and economists and the opinion was expressed that future meetings of the group could be held with profit.

It is all very fine to talk about tramps and morality. Six hours of police surveillance (such as I have had), or one brutal rejection from an inn door, change your views upon the subject like a course of lectures. As long as you keep in the upper regions, with all the world bowing to you as you go, social arrangements have a very handsome air; but once get under the wheels, and you wish Society were at the devil. I will give most respectable men a fortnight of such a life, and then I will offer them two pence for what remains of their morality.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

When a firm, decisive spirit is recognized it is curious to see how the space clears around a man and leaves him room and freedom.—John Foster.

The optimist fell 10 stories,  
At each window bar  
He shouted to his friends,  
"All right so far!"



DR. ISADOR LUBIN  
U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics.



# Can Labor Alone Build Distribution?

By WILLARD LUFF, C. E.

**I**N considering the broad problem of the rehabilitation of industry and commerce and particularly in seeking a solution of the broad problem as related to the construction industry, an analysis of basic facts is necessary in order to strive to avert further suffering from the new and more serious crisis which is rapidly approaching.

Improvement of the status of people associated with the construction industry is the particular problem of paramount concern. It is time to discard dreamy hopes for temporarily stimulated business activity in the construction industry and to concentrate all effort on increasing efficiency of the essential functions of the industry in order to set up a method whereby labor may become more valuable to the industry and to itself and obtain a more uniform and equitable distribution of the benefits of the industry.

The essential functions in the construction industry are manufacture of materials and equipment, distribution, engineering design, fabrication and erection, and service. The processes of manufacture are highly developed and ready for an available market composed of forty million of the most eager and receptive buyers the world has ever known but they cannot be used due to the lack of similarly developed processes of distribution, and consequently the entire industry is operating at a rate seriously low in proportion to its available market.

The National Industrial Recovery Administration has proceeded under a policy of increasing employment opportunities particularly in the manufacturing and production industries and has given only slight attention to the enormous possibilities of creating employment opportunities in the distribution and construction industries. The consequent effect has been the lowering of the morale of labor generally.

## Distribution Has Been Neglected

It has long been the opinion of many of the most thoughtful business operators that one of the greatest needs of our economic system is a rational method of performing the function of distributing goods from the manufacturer to the consumer on a more efficient basis and at a much lower cost.

The reduction in the cost of distribution has been notably the main objective during the past year in connection with agricultural products and greater progress has been attained during the last year toward that end than had been accomplished during the preceding 100 years.

The development of distribution efficiency is the most vital problem today and one that must be solved for purposes of long range reconstruction. The most important phase of the problem is

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**Engineering authority believes time has come to build co-operative system of distribution for building materials.**

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to determine the point at which efforts to reduce the cost of distribution should begin.

There is a bewildering amount of overlapping and duplication of effort in the distribution industry. A rational method of distribution would not only decrease the cost of this function but would provide the basis for rationalizing the cost of distribution and the cost of manufacturers' promotional efforts. Thoroughly sound and proved operating patterns for efficient distribution already exist in a limited way in various branches of the distribution industry particularly in connection with agricultural products, foods, drugs and hardware.

The bases for building a rational method for efficient distribution are:

1. Agencies for distribution organized independently of either manufacturing or consumer selling.
2. A system of such agencies for a distinct general line of products to be unified so as to provide the maximum of distributive service with the minimum of duplication.
3. Such unified systems should be

purely physical facilities for distribution and in no way involved with producers promotional sales efforts. The sales function in the sense of pressure to sell particular products should be completely separate from the physical distribution system.

## Equality Achieved

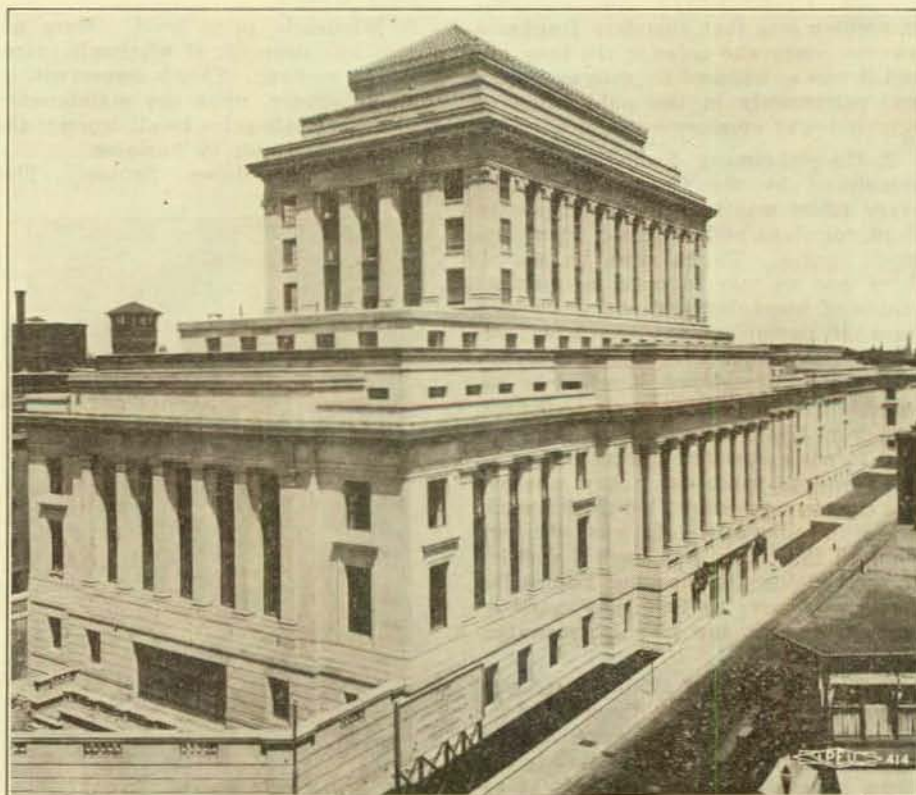
In this way the reduction of distribution costs generally can be achieved without placing government officially in favor of the large distributor as against the small distributor, a step which has already automatically occurred although it is politically unwise and economically unsound.

The establishment of such a rational method of distribution will eliminate the insistent demands from small business operators for government protection, as all of the small operating units would enjoy equal opportunity to start the race for arousing and supplying consumers' wants on a basis of sound values rather than on a basis of exploitation.

By careful analysis and selection of the known, proved and sound methods above outlined and the expansion of them on a broad, unified and systematic basis, distribution efficiency would result, labor would become more valuable to industry and a far greater field of employment opportunities would be developed.

The operation of such a rational

(Continued on page 274)



Christian Science Publishing House, Boston, Mass., where The Christian Science Monitor is Published. New \$4,000,000 Structure Recently Completed. An All-union Job.



# Awful Attrition Against Workers Sweeps On

HOW "scientific management" coupled with constantly improved automatic machinery has cut down employment possibilities in the electric lamp industry till less than one quarter as many workers were required in 1931 to produce that year's output of lamps as would have been necessary if production methods of 1920 had been used, is shown in an important survey just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Technological Changes and Employment in the Electric-Lamp Industry," by Witt Bowden, is to the student of labor economics a horrifying evidence of the progressive displacement of human labor and employment through the use of machinery, piece work, and other mass production methods. The policy, so deliberate and wide-spread in American industry, of replacing man-power by machines has many times been pointed out by this Journal as one of the main causes of unemployment and of the depression; and the findings of this survey do but furnish more conclusive proof.

The sale and use of electric lamps and consequently the production of them, increased greatly between 1920 and 1931 while the total number of man hours required in the industry as a whole was reduced by more than two-thirds; and it is computed that compared with 1920 as a base, or 100, the productivity of labor increased to 438.9 in 1931.

Here is a brief computation of some of the important facts about the electric lamp manufacturing industry as shown by the survey:

In 1920 approximately 362,140,000 electric lamps were produced in the United States.

In 1931, 503,350,000 lamps were produced.

In 1920, 36,145,000 man hours of labor were required to produce 362,140,000 lamps.

In 1931, 11,448,000 man hours were required to produce 503,350,000 lamps.

## Less Than One-Fourth Now

In terms of man-power (and wages) each lamp was produced at a cost of only 22.8 in 1931 as compared with 100, index base of 1920.

In other words, production methods had been so designed to eliminate human workers that the industry as a whole would be able to produce nearly five times as many lamps in 1931 as it did in 1920 with its 1920 working force; as it happened that there was no market for five times as many lamps but for less than twice as many it resulted in a reduction of man-hours of labor of 68.3 cent.

And from our own research files we wish to interject here the

**Technological changes in electric lamp industry repeat the dreary roll of displacement of men by machines. Only about one-fourth as many employed as in 1920. America refuses to face problem.**

following pertinent information, since the government bulletin does not touch upon the question of wages:

In the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, a classification which includes lamp-making, the average wage declined slightly from 1919 to 1931. In 1919 the average yearly wage was \$1,121.47 and this climbed in 1927 to \$1,391.56, but in 1931 had fallen to \$1,106.75.

It's pretty plain, then, that the 68.3 drop in employment in this industry resulted in an equal or slightly greater drop in the purchasing power of this group of workers.

How the process of transforming skilled hand labor into labor as a subordinate part of machines was carried on is traced and described by the survey. Between 1907 and 1931, 86 important technological changes had been introduced, each one for the purpose of cutting down the labor time required per unit of output. Even in 1920 the process was well advanced and has been carried on relentlessly ever since. Since the various steps in production are so

closely connected, the perfecting of one machine has frequently led to a higher efficiency in another part of the plant. For example:

"This may be illustrated by the effects of the automatic weighing and gaging of glass tubing in speeding up the making of miniature bulbs from tubing. There has been a gradual increase of the speed of the machines due to the exact size of the tubing, and there has also been a reduction of the loss in process, so-called—that is, a reduction of the percentage of imperfect bulbs—and this of course increases the output of bulbs per man-hour or reciprocally reduces the amount of time required per bulb. Formerly a bulb-making machine requiring one operator and one inspector produced 5,000 bulbs a day, but with the making of more perfect tubing and with a more exact regulation of the gas and air, and blowing air, one operator supervises three machines producing 26,000 bulbs a day, the inspection of the output requiring the time of one inspector and half the time of another. Another bulb-blowing machine was designed to produce 5,000 per day with one operator and one inspector. With the development and perfecting of tubing, gaging and weighing, and gas regulation, it is now possible for one operator to supervise six machines producing 66,000 bulbs per day, two inspectors taking care of the output."

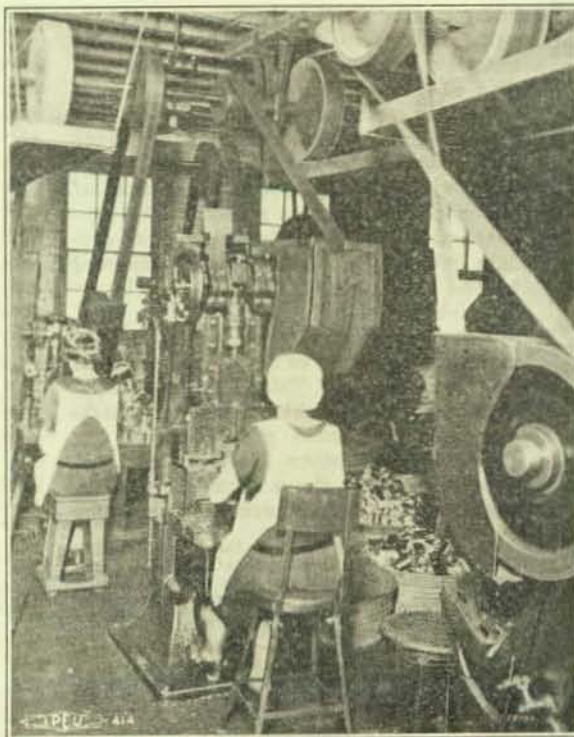
## Machine Linked to Machine

Even more remarkable has been the development of manufacturing bulbs for the lamps of standard sizes. This consists of a series of inter-related machine processes that begin with the making of the glass from sand and continue till the completed bulb, or glass part of the lamp, is ready for assembly with other parts of the lamp, and these processes are carried on almost entirely automatically.

"In the handling of the raw materials mechanical methods have been developed resembling those used in the manufacture of tubing and cane. The principal ingredient, sand, is produced from sandstone rock. The sand is transported in tank cars and is handled in a manner similar to the method of handling liquids. The various processes of storing, assembling, weighing, and mixing the ingredients and of transferring the 'batch' from the mixing house to the furnace have been developed in such a manner as to eliminate most of the manual labor. The force of gravity is used extensively, as, for instance, in the unloading of sand from the tank cars.

"Many improvements have been

(Continued on page 277)



WOMEN AT WORK



# Full Text of Epochal Telephone Decision

(Editor's note: The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the Bell Telephone monopoly—the first in history—appears of enough importance to warrant its publication in full.)

Supreme Court of the United States

Nos. 440 and 548.—OCTOBER TERM, 1933

Benjamin F. Lindheimer and others, constituting the Illinois Commerce Commission of the State of Illinois; Otto Kerner, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and the City of Chicago, Appellants,

440 vs.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Appellant,

548 vs.

Benjamin F. Lindheimer and others, constituting the Illinois Commerce Commission of the State of Illinois; Otto Kerner, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and the City of Chicago.

[April 30, 1934.]

Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

**Chief Justice Hughes writes record which reverses lower court, and returns millions of dollars to Illinois telephone users. Affects all other states.**

collected pending the suit. 3 F Supp. 595. The state authorities and the city bring this direct appeal. Jud. Code, sec. 266. The company brings a cross-appeal to review the findings below, insisting that its property has been undervalued and that substantial amounts of its operating expenses have been disallowed.

No. 440—The appeal of the State officers and the City of Chicago. On the former appeal, it appeared that no distinction had been made by the commission or by the District Court between the intrastate and the interstate property and business of the company. We found that separation was essential to the appropriate recognition of the competent governmental authority in each field of regulation. Accordingly, we directed that as to the value of the property employed in the intrastate business in Chicago and as to the amounts of revenue and expenses incident to that business, separately considered, there should be specific findings. And as a rate order which is confiscatory when made may cease to be confiscatory, and one which is valid when made may become confiscatory at a later period, we held that there should be appropriate findings for each of the years since the date of the commission's order. 282 U. S. pp. 149, 162. On the further hearing, that difficult task was so well performed that no question is now raised as to the allocation of property to the intrastate and interstate services, respectively, in the Chicago area, the allocation being made on the basis of use.<sup>2</sup> Nor is there dispute with respect to the separation of expenses. Appellants object to the separation of revenues, insisting that certain revenues were improperly assigned to the interstate, instead of the intrastate, business.<sup>3</sup>

Considering the fact that 99 per cent of the stock of appellee is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which also owns substantially the same proportion of the stock of the Western Electric Company, we directed that there should be further examination of the purchases made by

appellee from the Western Electric Company and of the payments made by appellee to the American Company. As it appeared that the Western Electric Company, through the organization and control of the American Company, was virtually the manufacturing department for the Bell system, we directed specific findings to be made as to the net earnings of the Western Electric Company in that department and as to the extent to which, if at all, such profit figured in the estimates upon which the charge of confiscation was predicated. We also held that there should be specific findings with regard to the cost to the American Company of the services which it rendered to appellee and the reasonable amount which should be allocated in that respect to the operating expenses of appellee's intrastate business. *Id.*, pp. 153, 157. The District Court entered into an exhaustive examination of these questions and made detailed findings. The court found that the equipment and supplies furnished by the Western Electric Company had been sold to appellee at fair and reasonable prices, and that the earnings of the Western Electric Company on its investment allocated to the business done with appellee, and its profits on sales, had been fair and reasonable, with the exception of an advance in prices of 10.2 per cent effective on November 1, 1930. That advance the court disapproved, and, in determining the reasonable outlays to be allowed to appellee after that date, the court made a reduction of 10 per cent from the prices charged by the Western Electric Company.<sup>4</sup> Appellee contests this reduction, and appellants object to the amounts allowed.

The District Court made specific findings as to the character of the services rendered by the American Company under its license contracts with appellee and the amounts of the cost of these services which should be allocated to the operating expenses of the latter's intrastate business. In the years 1923 to 1928, inclusive, when the court found that the payments under the license contracts charged on appellee's books exceeded the cost as thus determined and allocated, only the cost was held to be chargeable to operating expenses, but in the years 1929 to 1931, inclusive, when the license payments as so charged were less than the cost, only the amount of the license payments was allowed as an operating expense.<sup>5</sup> Appellants raise

<sup>2</sup> Appellee states that this effected a reduction in the operating expenses of appellee of \$67,167 for the last two months of 1930, \$332,470 for 1931, and an equal amount for 1932.

<sup>3</sup> The amounts of the license payments thus disallowed by the court, as being in excess of the cost of the service, for the years 1923 to 1928, inclusive, are as follows: 1923, \$573,819; 1924, \$631,549; 1925, \$531,233; 1926, \$432,704; 1927, \$558,011; 1928, \$31,553. The amounts by which the cost to the American Company exceeded the license payments, for the years 1929 to 1931, are as follows: 1929, \$206,253; 1930, \$327,751; 1931, \$234,104.

(Continued on page 271)

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case comes here for the second time. It presents the question of the validity under the Fourteenth Amendment of rates prescribed by the Illinois Commerce Commission for telephone service in the city of Chicago. The commission's order, made on August 16, 1923, to be effective October 1, 1923, reduced rates applicable to a large part of the intrastate service of the appellee, Illinois Bell Telephone Company.<sup>1</sup> In this suit, brought by that company in September, 1923, an interlocutory injunction was granted upon the condition that if the injunction were dissolved the company should refund the amounts charged in excess of the challenged rates. We affirmed that order. 269 U. S. 531. The final hearing was not had until April, 1929—a delay found to be attributable to the city of Chicago. On that hearing, the District Court, composed of three judges, entered a final decree making the injunction permanent. 38 F (2d) 77. We reversed that decree and remanded the case for further proceedings. *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company*, 282 U. S. 133. Further evidence was then taken and the District Court made new findings and entered a final decree which permanently restrained the enforcement of the commission's order and released the company from obligation to refund the moneys which had been

<sup>1</sup> The order reduced rates for four classes of coin box service. Otherwise it kept in force the rates which were fixed by an order of December 20, 1920. The coin boxes are in private residences and places of business and are not public pay stations.

<sup>2</sup> It appears that in 1923 there was used in the intrastate service approximately 95 per cent of appellee's total property in the Chicago area. This percentage progressively decreased in the succeeding years, and in 1931 was somewhat less than 91 per cent.

<sup>3</sup> The amounts of net revenue thus involved, which appellants contend should not have been allocated (under the rates in suit) to the interstate service for the respective years, are as follows: 1923, \$245,042; 1924, \$262,398; 1925, \$309,505; 1926, \$317,915; 1927, \$354,372; 1928, \$427,055; 1929, \$486,875; 1930, \$472,469; 1931, \$431,580.



# Greatest Sign Blinks on Michigan Boulevard

By FRANK DICKEY, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

APPROXIMATELY 17,800 man hours of labor were required for one of the biggest jobs of electric display advertising ever erected—the new, spectacular Chevrolet sign in Chicago. Members of Local Union No. 134 applied their skill and experience to the installation of the complicated wiring in this display for Federal Electric Co., the

**World's Fair visitors greeted by giant display advertisement of Chevrolet cars. Gave employment. Local Union No. 134 breaks another record.**



CREW FROM LOCAL UNION 134 WHO WIRED THE GREAT CHEVROLET SIGN

of the clock is 27 feet long and the hands weigh 1,000 pounds each. They are counterbalanced and driven from the center by means of a heavy shaft projecting through the face of the sign.

Among the technical details that will be of interest to I. B. E. W. members are these: The sign is connected to a four-wire three-phase system and is controlled by a photo-electric cell. It has a total connected load of approximately 420 k.w.

The rainbow circle has 267 circuits, connected to a flasher. The word Chevrolet has a total of 42 circuits, also connected to an on-and-off flasher. The border around the word Chevrolet has 24 circuits, connected to flasher.

The motograph board, which consists of 64 panels with 96 lamps in each panel, has two 12-conductor cables for each running from the machine, which would be 128 12-conductor cables on a total of 1,536 wires.

The ornamental border at the bottom of the sign has 54 circuits and is wired for 50-watt lamps which do not flash on or off.

Advertising Age had this to say about the new sign:

"Chevrolet Motor Company, long one  
(Continued on page 276)

contractors. The sign is said to be the largest in Chicago, and possibly is the largest electrical display sign in the world, according to Advertising Age.

It will flash its rainbow lights 288 feet above the ground, rivaling the surrounding skyscrapers in height, from its vantage point on the Michigan Central air rights just east of the junction of Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street, facing Michigan Avenue, Grant Park and the Outer Drives, one of the most prominent locations in the city.

The display itself is 158 feet long and 148 feet high, and is constructed at a height of 140 feet above ground level. For this reason, a permanent elevator with a rise of 192 feet was necessary to carry men and materials to working levels, and to be used in the constant servicing and supervision necessary for operating such a huge electric display.

The word Chevrolet, of course, is most prominent in the sign, centering in the familiar trademark; letters of the name are 14 feet high. The sign also includes a 50-foot Telechron electric clock which gives the city of Chicago the correct time, day and night; a 13-foot high motograph running the length of the sign on which the advertising message is unreeled; and a circular revolving and color-changing background of lights.

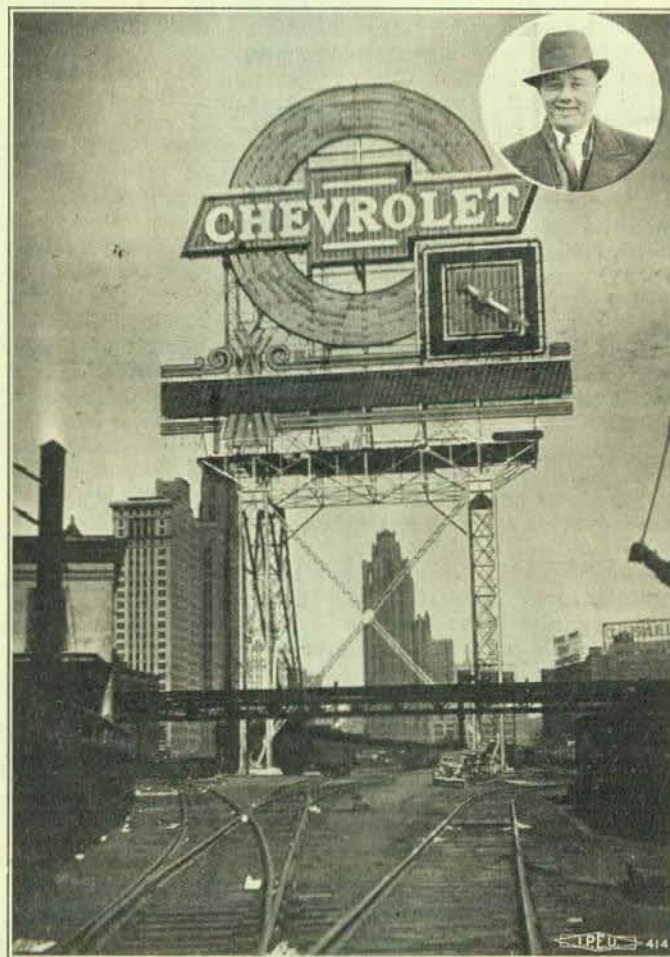
As the spectacular sign lights up the sky, few beholders will realize the many hours of skilled labor that were necessary for installing its 17,240 lamp sockets, 1,100 feet of Neon tubing, and the 21 miles of wire and cable necessary for the job. A penthouse 15 by 20 feet was built behind the display to house the electrical control apparatus, consisting

of electrical meters, flashers, motograph control, time switch, remote control and other operating mechanism. There is also a sight-seeing bridge 30 feet long and three feet wide running out from the sign at a height of 200 feet above the ground so that the maintenance men may have a complete view of it for inspection purposes without going to the ground level.

A traveling ladder, 30 feet long, mounted on ball bearings, may be moved along the length of the motograph panel for the purpose of changing lamps.

Some idea of the size of the sign may be gathered from the fact that the steel structure bridges six M. C. R. R. tracks and two driveways; it is built on four concrete and pole foundations containing 10 tons of concrete, and the structure itself contains 330 tons of fabricated steel.

The minute hand



Largest Electrical Sign in World Makes Its Debut in Chicago



# Casey's Chronicles from the Work World

By F. Shapland, L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

## Casey the Troubleman

*He always stuck up for his Union rights,  
A lineman bold and free.  
He bucked the juice on stormy nights,  
Fixed broken wires and blinkin' lights,  
And had his job down dead to rights,  
And a cheerful cuss was he!*

It was drawing near to five o'clock one warm summer afternoon in an island city in the Canadian west. The heat was somewhat tempered by a cool breeze from the broad waters of the Pacific Ocean. The heavy gang of the local power and light company had been busy "heaving up" a primary circuit. Long-gear Dan, the foreman, was coiled up on the wide, lowered tailboard of the big line truck, jotting down in his note book the list of the material used. Three linemen, up the street, were finishing tying in, while "Slim" Toban and his "side wheeler," "Punk" McGinnis, were up on the corner pole making the "hot taps."

"Send up the 'hot stuff'!" called "Slim" to "Baldy," the grunt, as he finished daubing the soldering flux on the clean, shining joints. "Baldy" had a thick head of hair, but got his title because his old man had a dome which lacked the slightest trace of any hirsute adornment. "Hot she is!" yelled "Baldy," as he deftly skimmed the dross off of the white-heated, sputtering metal with the ladle and carefully lifted the pot from the roaring, gasoline furnace with a large, copper hook, on which he also hung the ladle, and then caught the hook in the waiting loop of a handline running through a pulley fastened to a cross arm above. Swiftly he pulled up the heavy pot.

"Hold her!" said "Slim," "and keep out from under!" Dan uncoiled himself and stood alert to prevent any heedless pedestrian, or the inevitable small boy from passing through the danger zone. Both "Slim" and "Punk" had on their rubber gloves and leather pull-overs, because, even on a dry, summer day, 4,200 volts is not to be sneezed at.

"Slim," an old hand at "hot taps," carefully cooled the first ladleful slightly before pouring it on the tap. "Punk" shifted in his safety belt so as to be in good position for any emergency, for they had both seen tragedy result from carelessness on "hot" jobs. By quick work "Slim" managed to get half the taps soldered before the metal cooled.

"Lower away!" he called to the watchful "Baldy." "One more heat'll do 'er!" "Make 'er snappy. We jus' got five minutes to go!" said Dan, looking at his watch as the re-heated metal was sent up again. "We'll make 'er," said "Punk," in a tone of lordly arrogance, as he winked at "Slim," who was doing all the

**These vivid pictures of men at work, rest and play are of deep significance to workers everywhere.**

work. Clinketty clink sounded the spurs of the other linemen as, having finished tying in, they made their way back to the truck, and with a sigh of relief, took off their heavy belts and spurs. "Baldy" and the other grunt gathered up the scrap copper, handlines and other gear, while Percy, the quiet and efficient driver, stowed away the furnace and started his motor going.

"Comin' down!" shouted "Slim" as he lowered the pot and then dropped the rope and pulley and hastily taped the joints.

"Hustle down," said Dan to "Punk," "so that 'Slim' can do his stunt!" "Well, don't let him drop on me brain cell," said "Punk," as he unsnapped his safety and came down the pole as fast as was compatible with safety for one of his short, stubby stature. "Don't worry about yer brain, for what little yuh got doesn't lie in that part of yer anatomy," said Dan, with an infectious chuckle.

"Slim," tall and athletic, got into position, stood poised for a moment, like a bird ready for flight, and then, in three flashing drops, reached the ground. "Rotten," said Dan. "Yuh otta' made it in two. We'll have to get Casey back again to show yuh up. Since he got his union superannuation and quit there's none of yuh can get move on enough to take his place." "All aboard!" he shouted. Stepping on the tail board of the already moving truck, "Slim" hastily divested himself of his outfit and, throwing his coat over his arm, stepped lightly to the crossing, as the truck slowed up slightly at an intersection, and started up the hill in a direction which, though a few blocks out of his way, would take him by his old pal, Casey's, domicile.

## Casey at the Bat

*It was a summer's evening,  
Old Kasper's work was done,  
And he beside his cottage door  
Was sitting in the sun.*

Coming over the brow of the hill against which Casey's trim little bungalow nestled, "Slim" spotted the object of his search sprawled out on the broad steps of the spacious, front porch in a position which promised the greatest ease for his 180-pound, six-foot stature. Casey's face, which lit up at the sight of "Slim," could by no means

be classed as beautiful, but his big blue eyes, under their heavy eyebrows, seemed to have a perpetual twinkle. He had an Irish tilt to his nose and his mouth had a humorous up-turn to its corners, which were almost hidden by a heavy moustache. The rest of his face was made up of sunburn and freckles, while his hair was a brilliant, flaming red. He was smoking a short, black clay pipe.

"Here yuh are," said "Slim," as he sprawled out on a step facing him. "Here yuh are, sittin' on the top of the world, an' not a grey hair in that street light o' yourn. Only about half yer age an' with a constitution like a goat, an' sitting around enjoyin' yerself while yer late fellow slaves are workin' their fool heads to keep yuh in idle luxury."

"Did yer doctor never tell yuh to quit smokin' that Irish meerschaum?" "Well, he did say to me, ses he, 'Casey, if ye don't stop smokin' that nicotine receptacle ye won't live to be much over a hundred,' so I expect, 'Slim' me boy, that ye an' me dear brother saints will have to have patience wid yer Irish burden yet awhile."

Before "Slim" could frame a suitable retort, a bevy of youngsters came swarming up from the street shouting: "You promised us a story, Mr. Casey." "Shure I did," he answered, but trying to look very grave, he said solemnly, "But ye see I've had bad news from home an' I know ye will all feel sorry for me." Instantly the young faces registered sympathy. "What was it, Mr. Casey?" asked the spokesman for the gang soberly. "It's me brother, Tim. He was drivin' the geese to water an' one of them kicked him in the eye an' he's dead. Ye know them big Irish geese they kick like a mule."

"There you go, Mr. Casey, stringing us again!" chorused the gang gleefully. "But that wasn't the worst," said Casey with a chuckle. "Right after that I got word that me brother Bill had accidentally got his head cut off. They rushed him off to the hospital an' put his head on agin an' he got better, but it seems they didn't use a compass whin they put it back an' whin he got out an' started off for home he walked four times around the building an' they had to take him back into the institooshin agin, take his head off an' put it on straight an' the last word was that he was doin' all right an' wud soon be around agin as good as iver. Now, me darlin's, ye'll have to excuse me, for ye see I'm entertainin' me friend, the Grand Bugaboo of Kafoozlum."

"All right, Mr. Casey, but have some more stories for us when we come again," they shouted merrily as they fluttered out onto the street like a covey of quail.

"Bless their young hearts!" said Casey. "It always does me good to make them laugh. They're havin' their good



times now an' I hope the long road ahead of thim will not have too many briar bushes and pitfalls in it. A feller don't go far wrong if he keeps his union card paid up an' stands in wid the kiddies."

"Well, now yuh got a new gang, I guess yuh won't miss the old bunch so much," said "Slim." "Don't ye believe that," was the emphatic answer. "I niver see the old, line truck go sailin' by but I get a pain in me liver an' almost wish I was back on me old, trouble job agin, but if I'm not wid ye in person I'm wid ye in spirit. But ye've been out in the hot sun long enough today, so come up into me retreat," Casey said, leading the way to one end of the spacious porch, which was shut off from view by a climbing rose bush. The heavy railing which enclosed the porch was topped with flower boxes, resplendent with bright, red-flowered geraniums intermingled with trailing vines reaching almost to the ground on the outside, and effectually screening the porch from the fleeting traffic of the busy street."

"Sit down an' forget yer a workin' man," said Casey, pointing to one of the easy chairs which flanked a table covered with a miscellaneous collection of books, magazines and the *WORKER*, "while I see if the ice box has got anything to cool that ragin' thirst ye'll be after havin'." Saying which he hurried through the open door, while "Slim" sank luxuriously into the depths of a "sleepy hollow."

Casey soon returned carrying a copper tray with jug and cups to match, and a bottle of beer. Opening the bottle he slowly poured its contents into the jug, from which he filled the cups. Handing one to "Slim," he sat down with the other one. Raising it to his lips, he said, "Here's hopin' ye may niver lack sufficient of the beverage to kape yer constitootshin in good condition!" Following his example, "Slim" emptied his

cup and then drawled out in the soft dialect of South Carolina: "Am I dreamin'? Are you King Solomon, and am I the Queen of Sheba, and are we sittin' on royal thrones sampling some of the King's finest nectars? I'll bet none of them had anything on this brew; it sure saved my life!"

Just then Mrs. Casey joined them. She was slightly above the average height, with fine, regular features, hazel eyes, and dark hair just tinged with grey. Her cheeks had a natural bloom of health that would have been the envy of many a young flapper, and Casey was quite evidently proud of her.

"I heard voices," she said with a pleasant smile, "and I felt sure it could be no one else but"—She paused suddenly with a horrified air. "Do you know I almost said 'Slim'!" "Well," said Casey, with a chuckle, "ye two have been acquainted quite awhile, an' I'm often gigglin' to meself when I hear ye conversin' together in such a formal, dignified manner, as if ye were strangers. Come down off yer perches an' call wan anither 'Slim' an' 'Ellen'."

"I'm game, Ellen," said "Slim," jumping up with outstretched hand. "Well, 'Slim'," said Ellen with a mischievous smile, as she shook hands, "who am I, that I should disobey the royal decree of a descendant of the Irish kings?"

"Ho, ho!" roared Casey. "Just wait till Eileen comes home and hears yer vulgar familiarity. I'm just waitin' to see the astonished look that'll come over her face!"

"Trust you for that, you old mischief!" said Ellen, shaking an accusing finger at him. "We'll be having dinner as soon as Eileen comes home from work," she added.

"Not for me," said "Slim" in dismay, springing to his feet. "Look at me in my workin' clothes."

"Why," said Ellen with a smile, "it's

not the clothes, but the gentleman inside them, that I'm asking to stay, and if it's any consolation to you, why, just take a look at Terry sitting there just the way he came out of the garden! I'm afraid I'll never get him to dress in the style befitting the dignity of a retired senator of the I. B. E. W."

"Well, I'll admit," said Casey, ruefully, "that ye caught me flatfooted in me garden uniform. But, say," he continued, "did I ever tell ye how me and Ellen first got acquainted?" "No," said "Slim," "and I'm just achin' to know under what lucky star yuh were born that brought yuh such amazing good fortune."

"Thank you, 'Slim'!" said Ellen, with a smile. "And," she continued, "you are about to hear a story told by a man who didn't hate himself."

"It was like this," said Casey, "I was workin' for Mother Bell in wan of thim big, eastern cities. Me an' 'Dude' Purdy was connectin' up a new cable on a pole just outside a branch exchange. It was wan of the coldest days of the winter, blowin' an' way down below zero, an' ivery few minutes wan of us would see who cud drop down the pole in the fewest steps to get warmed up. It must have been a luvly sight to see two such fine hombres comin' down in a cloud of snow an' riskin' their fool necks to show off. It must have been a slack time at the switchboards, too, for most of thim operators was at the windows gettin' an eyeful."

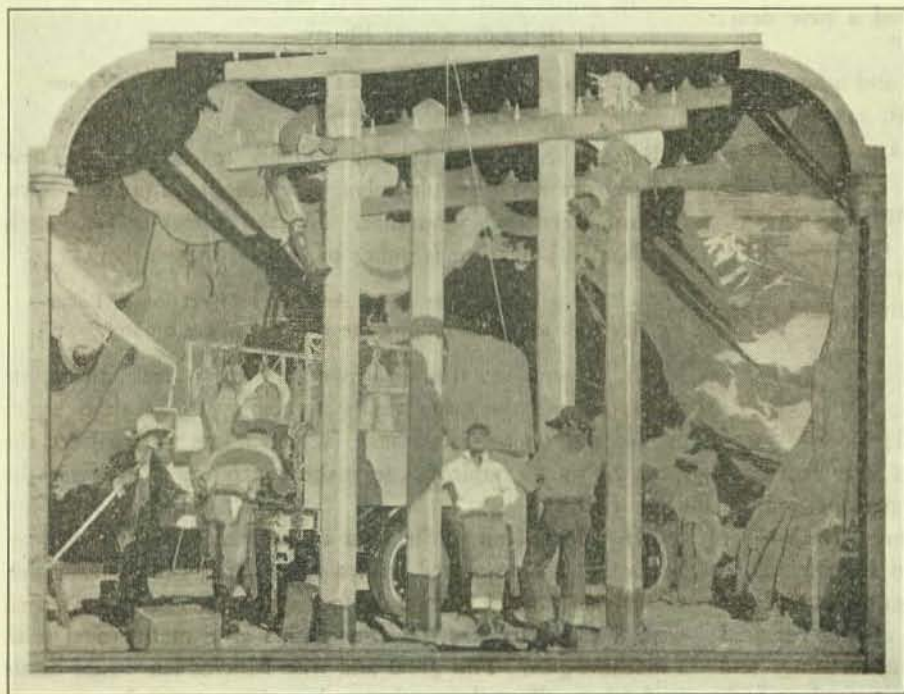
"Not me," said Ellen, with mock indignation. "I was operating an end section of the switchboard right at one of the windows and I didn't have to neglect my work to watch two giddy-headed linemen play to the gallery, and if the chief operator had been in the room at the time you wouldn't have had any audience for your skylarking."

"She was sure a martinet and didn't have an atom of joy in her make up! Bimeby, 'Dude' ses to me, ses he, 'I'll bet ye wan big American dollar that ye darsn't make an excuse and go up into the switchboard room.' 'I'll just take that bet,' ses I, an' away I marched up the big, front steps, took off me lid, opened the door an' walked in as big as Cuffy. I stood at the counter and one av the girls came up with a snicker an' said, 'Is there anything we can do for ye?' I ses, ses I, 'Me and 'Dude' was making some changes in the lines, an' I jus' come in to see if we had caused any excitement along the switchboard.'

"They all started to titter as she said, 'No; the only noticeable excitement seemed to be outdoors. Cud I see yer hat, Mr. Lineman?' 'Phwat the divil is up now,' I ses to meself, as I handed it over. She looked at the inside of it very carefully for a moment. 'If ye are lookin' for the union label, ye'll find it right there.'

"'No; I wasn't lookin' for that, but us girls was wonderin' whether ye carried a fire insurance on it or had it lined with asbestos.' Then them minxes all started to laugh.

(To be continued in July)



LINEMEN AT WORK



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
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## America and the Modern Spirit

It is not impractical—in the midst of the present turbulent hour—to speak of the modern spirit. The modern spirit is the genius of change. It creates the crises which we are beholding—is master, while men, institutions, and nations heave and toss in an agony of transformation. An America, which is swept by a rising tide of momentous strikes, is but an example of an obsolete instrument becoming responsive to new ideas, new aims, new economic goals.

The essence of the modern spirit inheres in:

1. Factual investigation.
2. Analysis.
3. Rationalization and a new synthesis.
4. Plan.
5. Control.

America, in the short space of 15 months, has traversed just about one-half of this process. The synthetic plan has not yet been rationalized, and control has not yet been achieved, but these must come, if America really emerges from the depression, and reconstructs itself. This no doubt is what a government man close to the Administration meant, when he said that "we have not yet achieved a new deal; we are merely trying to lay the basis for one."

Those critics who are now attacking NRA and other manifestation of the modern spirit in government, are trying to do the impossible. They are trying to halt a process that is going forward under the impetus of need, and under the goad of popular thought. NRA is only an imperfect and tiny manifestation of the modern spirit. It is inconsequential. The consequential thing is building a modern industrial state capable of supplying a high standard of living for every family.

**Dials Are Not Heroes** The Theodore M. Vail Memorial Fund awards this year stress anew the fact that telephone service at its best is personal service.

Groups of employees at Los Angeles and Long Beach—for meritorious service during earthquakes—won the awards.

Dials can't be heroes. It is curious fact also that telephone companies never advertise dial service. It is always personal service that is capitalized. Scan telephone advertising, and you will note that the telephones depicted are turned at such

an angle that the dials cannot be easily seen. Telephone operators still are depicted, at their desks, giving the human touch to a service almost completely mechanized.

Telephone operators are persons performing public service. They have arisen to heights of true heroism at times. It is too bad that they are being rapidly eliminated from telephone switching. Their elimination was not necessary; was not in the public interest; and is just another instance as to how profit-seeking can damage industry and the nation.

## Human Depreciation

For 20 years, from the time she was 14, she worked in factories. Fifty, 54 and 56 hours a week. Then came NRA. Hours were cut. And in three months she gained 20 pounds. "I never had so much time to rest before," she said simply, to an audience in Washington.

Here is a gain of NRA not mentioned—not measured. The curtailment of wear and tear on the human organism. We take too little note of this—as always—when human beings, not machines are concerned. Machine obsolescence is measured, not human.

## Cap-Pistols vs. Machine-Guns

In an age of hypocrisy and subterfuge one may expect a twisting of values. White is called black; black, white; the venal press delights in clanging phrases which confuse, obscure, and mislead. Thus, in this amazing age, the Anti-Boycott League, an association famed for destroying labor unions, becomes the League for Industrial Rights. The pompous leaders of this league coin ponderous phrases about saving traditional American rights. Tiny workers, without funds, without jobs, are to be accorded the same right to go it alone as big employers with barrels of cash, the courts, the state, etc.

Now in this class moves Liberty Magazine. Bernarr Macfadden, parlor pink, editor. Mr. Macfadden believes in freedom. He rhapsodizes over liberty.

"Freedom is the magnet that attracts everybody. No one likes to be enslaved."

Editor Macfadden beholds dangers to freedom. These dangers are not unemployment, low wages, injunction laws, bossism, starvation, ignorance. No, the danger to freedom is unionism. Unionism is going to enslave the workers.

"The guiding forces of the American Federation of Labor have started out to control the workers of the country."

Mr. Macfadden wants the workers to be free. He wants them to have the same rights as employers, to sleep under hedges and on park benches. The workers are to have the same rights as employers to make contracts. Yes, sir—the same rights.

Mr. Macfadden is the kind of benevolent editor who believes that a man armed with a foot-rule has the same rights as the man armed with a 10-foot club. Or the man armed with a cap-pistol has the same rights as a man armed with a machine-gun. This great and wise Macfadden would battle to death to allow the worker to keep his cap-pistol.



**Beneath the Surface** Real public opinion does not float on the surface of national life. It is submerged—lies outside the venal press, and moves, now more than ever, at the command of thought. Nothing proves this point more than the result of the Literary Digest poll. While the frantic press has been trying to halt the new deal, and has been drumming up opposition, as and where it can, the voters continue to vote for change. The President appears to be more solid with the people than he was in 1932.

Fred Henderson, author of "Consequences of Power Production", a British economist, is traveling in this country, not in Pullmans, but in a small car, going among the people. His report (Survey Graphic, June) is significant:

"What I found, almost everywhere I visited, and in the most diverse groups of people, was the mental disturbance of this suspicion that what is wrong with our economy is not a mere accident of mismanagement in a system capable of functioning well if well managed, but a basic incompetence, congenital in the system itself, for serving the needs of human life effectively."

In other words, Tom and Harry, Mary and Jane are asking: Why? What? Whither? with such urgency that no mere half-measures are going to content them.

**Remembering A Great, Good Man** If you know him at all perhaps you know him as an inventor of a comfortable chair—the Morris chair. Or perhaps you recall that he wrote:

"On we march then, we, the workers, and the rumour that we hear  
Is the blended sound of battle and deliv'rance drawing near;  
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear,  
And the world is marching on."

He was a craftsman with a strong social slant. He looked upon art as merely an instrument of life, not an idol to be worshipped. In his vision of a reconstructed society he thought of craftsmanship as the center of the job. He said, "Some day we will win back art to the people, to the daily job."

We think of William Morris, the craftsman, the painter, the poet, when we consider the Public Works Art Project. He would have endorsed that effort as a step toward the accomplishing of his dream.

**Johnson and Darrow** Hugh Johnson and Clarence Darrow put on a good fight, and yet, when you approach both positions with calmness and fairness, you conclude that both the general and his critic are guilty of the same colossal fault. Both substitute emotion for fact.

Darrow's report was founded on a preconceived theory that all our ills are to be cured by socializing industry and property. The Darrow report was not founded upon careful investigation. It did not show first-hand familiarity with the industries treated, nor with NRA. It certainly was confused. It certainly attacked the deputy administrator having the best

record. The codes administered by Sol Rosenblatt, relatively speaking, come nearer to fulfilling the aims of NIRA than any others. The Darrow report is a good illustration of how not to do governmental investigation. It is the work of an impassioned lawyer, not of a careful scientist.

And yet, as we view NRA over its year's life we find that General Johnson is Darrow's blood brother. Johnson has administered NIRA as though it were a flag to be waved, and not a tool of economic rehabilitation. Johnson has neglected facts, authentic research information, and allowed politics to rule the show.

**Youth Again** The Lather for May carried interesting comment:

### MORE THAN MERE ATTENTION

The JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS comments editorially about a warning sounded by an escaped Socialist and labor leader from Austria. The Austrian, the JOURNAL states, "declares that Hitler won in Germany, and Dollfuss in Austria because labor neglected youth. While the honest, brave and well-intentioned older statesmen, with complete sacrifice, devoted themselves to running the show, the dictators stole the allegiance of the boys and girls."

"Is the American labor movement finding a hospitable place for young men and women in its ranks?" the editorial asks.

But to get the loyalty and devotion of the younger labor elements more than mere attention is necessary. They have to be assured that they are joining a movement where a partnership of ideas is as welcome as a partnership of numbers.

Mentally old men usually fear youth. That goes back to the cave-men days when the Old Man of the group had to be knocked down with a club before his position of authority could be pre-empted. No matter how toothless, dull-witted, bleary-eyed, slow-muscled he had become, he never gave up his position willingly. Only a revolt by the young males of his numerous progeny made a change of leadership possible.

And this fear of youth and its challenge has come down with us through the ages.

If we want the loyalty of youth we shall have to give them the right to their aggressive ideas as well as to their aggressive physical action.

When the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed there is little doubt that Congress, in line with previous decisions, knew that collective bargaining meant recognition of independent labor unions. The National Recovery Administration, Hugh Johnson and Donald Richberg, have consistently refused to interpret collective bargaining in this light and have rendered executive and legal decisions that have greatly hindered labor union organization. As fruits of this policy, terrific strike movements are now going forward throughout the nation taking their toll in death, injury and financial loss. In short, the policy of Johnson and Richberg has placed a high premium on force as the principal means of settling disputes.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION CAN HELP SOLVE MEN'S PROBLEMS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WITH the impetus to organize into local unions, and the fighting spirit that has become so apparent among workers generally in recent months, has also come the impulse for wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of union men to join in and do their part through women's auxiliaries. Particularly where there is industrial conflict, in case of wage negotiations, strike, organizing campaign, or where the workers are trying to gain recognition for the union, the auxiliary is proving itself a worthy helpmate to the local, for the women are not only ready to give of their time and energy, but they are very important aids in enlisting public opinion on the workers' side. With their heroism, their devotion, and we must add, their good common sense, auxiliary members have many times proved their worth and are proving it right now.

Of course there are some women who think, "What's the use of an auxiliary, what practical good is it, and particularly, what advantage is auxiliary membership to me as an individual?" And if she does not enjoy the contact with active and enthusiastic minds, the stimulating activities, and the pleasant social affairs that almost every auxiliary carries on, she is strange, indeed; but even supposing that she does not, she should recognize a purely selfish reason for auxiliary membership, and it is this: anything that contributes to the success of the local union contributes to her financial security. And though we can not compute the exact sum in dollars and cents, we know that a successful auxiliary backing a successful local means a good deal to the members in actual hard cash.

So now when the impulse is strong and everyone is interested in organization, and anxious to contribute to the success of the local, is the time when a new auxiliary can be started with all possible encouragement and help.

### How To Begin

Suppose that there is no women's organization in connection with the electrical workers' local in your city, and that you as an individual would like to see one organized and would join it yourself. "But," you say, "I can't start an auxiliary all by myself!" No, but you can start the ball rolling, and what a satisfaction it will be to think that the first push came from you!

If you know the wives or other women

relatives of even a few local union members, those who would be eligible for auxiliary membership, you can talk to them and begin to form a nucleus. With just a few women who are really determined and interested, you can go to the business manager and other officers of the local and ask their help, which ought to be very readily granted, and the business manager especially should be willing to assist and advise you in every way he can, though of course you must realize that his duties to the local demand so much attention that he may not be able to give the auxiliary organization as much of his time as you would like.

Probably every successful auxiliary enjoys the co-operation and approval of the local union's officers and members; indeed, there could be no satisfactory status for an auxiliary group that did not work in harmony with the men's organization. We must always realize that the auxiliary is an *auxiliary* and that its reason for being lies in the desire of the women to assist in the success of the local; and of organized labor generally, for example, in the buying of union made merchandise.

In first organizing the auxiliary, the local's secretary, or the business manager, should furnish a list of names and addresses of women eligible to join, who should be contacted by mail or phone and invited to attend the first meeting; and an announcement should be made at a meeting of the local union of the coming auxiliary organization meeting, and every local member urged to see that his women relatives attend. Sometimes the first meeting is held in connection with a union meeting and every member asked to have his wife attend.

### Men Can Encourage

Officers of the local may lend further encouragement by attending the first auxiliary meeting themselves, speaking to those who attend about the advantages of the women's organization, and aiding through their practical experience, in the details of the organization proper. For example, an officer of the local should preside at the meeting until the women elect a chairman and other officers. It is generally thought best to elect temporary officers at the first meeting, setting a date for a formal election of permanent officers at some time in the future. At the same time a committee on organization may be appointed, or elected, who will bring rec-

ommendations to the group as to the details of organization, such as a meeting place, time of meeting, activities to be engaged in, amount of dues, purpose of the organization, etc., and when these subjects have been discussed at meetings and opinions expressed, the group may appoint a constitution and by-laws committee to draw up a formal statement.

### Work of Committees

In the formation of a new group, it is quite important to have an active publicity committee to send news to the local papers and labor publications and particularly to keep in touch with officers of the local and keep interest alive through announcements at local union meetings, as publicity is very necessary to draw more members into the organization and to keep the interest of those who have joined. Be sure to have some of your most active members on this committee.

As the organization shapes up other committees will be appointed as the need for them becomes apparent, such as ways and means, calendar, entertainment, union label, and others, through which the work of the auxiliary is carried on. The kind of activities the group wishes to follow will indicate which committees are necessary. When there are men out of work in the local the welfare committee, for example, may visit their families and determine what relief is needed, while the ways and means committee will act to raise money for this relief.

Speakers from the local, from other labor organizations in your city, and from other women's auxiliaries will make your meetings more interesting; even the most prominent and busy of them may be persuaded to appear and give a short talk. An informal discussion, with questions from the floor, is helpful if the speaker will permit.

We are going to continue this information on how to organize an auxiliary next month, as there is much, much, more to tell. We are deeply grateful to the auxiliary press secretaries who have written in telling us of their auxiliary's experiences in organizing and we hope to hear from more of them on this subject, and to combine and send out this valuable material through the Journal, for the encouragement of other prospective women's groups.



## Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,  
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

The last ELECTRICAL WORKER contained so many interesting letters that we feel greatly concerned. As you already know, we have been paddling our little canoe around a long time trying to locate a desirable landing where our ideals could be carried out and not only the locals recognize us but the whole world. At last we see a beautiful shore just in the distance where understanding and sympathetic people dwell, and a universal interest to guide us on.

At present we have a membership drive on. It's lots of fun. The new members are lovely and we are so glad every time an old member walks in. With Mrs. C. N. Boone leading us with her inspiration and understanding, we feel we will at least have one member from every electrical worker's home.

J. A. Harper, vice president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, will speak to us at our next meeting, on the "Objectives of an Auxiliary." Wish every one of our sister auxiliary members could attend.

Our beloved Mrs. Roosevelt says that "It's up to the women." We know it and have never even dozed, much less gone to sleep, and we expect to keep awake along with Mrs. Cora Valentin.

"Time for Auxiliaries to Come to Life" was most enjoyable and appreciated, also the letter from the new auxiliary of No. 68, Denver. We wish them continued success and some day we will have a real get-together meeting at the "International Convention of Electrical Auxiliaries." Until then, we will keep in touch through the courtesy of the JOURNAL.

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON,  
623 Terrace Ave, N. E.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 292,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Editor:

We would like to extend our congratulations and best wishes to the newly organized auxiliary of Englewood, Colo. If we can be of any assistance to this, or any other auxiliary, we shall be happy to do so. It is pleasing to know that more auxiliaries are being formed. Growth is a sure sign of progress and progress will eventually mean a strong international auxiliary organization. Let this be our goal.

These are stirring times in Minneapolis. The General Drivers Local No. 574 went on strike May 16, practically tying up the transportation system here. Our auxiliary immediately donated food to the strikers. Other organizations gave help in every possible manner to make this strike a success. A huge mass meeting was held at the parade grounds here with over 30,000 members of organized labor and friends pledging their support to the strikers. The workers are determined to stand for their right to organize without discrimination. The electricians and many other unions here went out in sympathy with the drivers.

Now the strike is over and victory won. Right here I would like to say is an instance of the assistance an auxiliary can render. If ever auxiliaries are needed they are needed now.

We were invited to join the Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries and did so at one of our previous meetings.

Many of our old members are returning

and we are happy to have them with us. It is the duty of every member to help the auxiliary to grow by keeping the old members and bringing in new ones.

Our ways and means committee held another card party at our hall and gleaned a nice sum for our treasury, besides showing the crowd a good time. We hope to have many pleasant things to report in the very near future.

Sand-storms and the strike have kept us busy here. And next comes the Shriners' convention, a time of gaiety for all.

We enjoyed the article in Woman's Work, of May. "Great oaks from little acorns grow," and though we auxiliaries may seem small and rather unimportant now we have our eyes to the future when we shall be "grown up." Our cause is the cause of all working people and as such it can be nothing but triumphant. The aim of every auxiliary is to be of intelligent support to our unions.

MAE E. NESSLER,

Press Secretary.

225 W. 15th St., Minneapolis, Minn.



## Sunsuits Not a Fad

By SALLY LUNN

Sunsuits for children are not just a fashion, many mothers have discovered. They are the most practical and comfortable play garments for summer that have yet been devised, and the beautiful brown skins of the children who wear them are evidence of their health-giving attributes.

And with a little dress or blouse of matching material to wear over the sunsuit, the child has an "ensemble" to wear for shopping or going on visits with mother.

The newest type suit that has been designed by children's clothing specialists at the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics is also easy to make and easy to launder; and if you like to sew you can provide a fresh suit for every day in the week. Of course they require very little material. Both suits shown in the picture were made from the same pattern and the pattern is offered by co-operation of the Advance Pattern

Company, of 252 West 29th Street, New York City. It is Pattern No. 1144, and is exactly as designed by the Bureau of Home Economics.

Except at the shoulders and sides of the legs, this sunsuit has no seams. It is cut on the bias so as to give in every direction when the child moves about. In the sunsuit with the marquisette top the printed material is applied on the net in front in a V line which is cut with the thread of the goods and stitched in a double flat seam. Underneath the print the edges of the marquisette top can be left without any finish as they will not fray. In back the net extends about three inches below the buttons so it won't gap. All outside edges are bound with plain colored bias lawn binding that matches one of the colors of the print.

The back drop is fastened with just two buttons, easily reached by the child. These buttons are sewn on the net top. As they also serve to support the side-front portions they must be put on very strongly and stayed with twilled tape. A piece of printed material on the straight of the goods with selvage at the loose edge is used as a facing across the top of the back drop so that the vertical buttonholes on the drop are made in a double thickness of material.

## AUXILIARY FEDERATION GROWS

Latest reports show a growing interest in the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries, an organization which it is hoped may take its place beside the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, and similar national groups, in importance to American women. There are now 12 states represented in the membership of the trade union federation, including Colorado, Missouri, Illinois, Oklahoma, Kansas, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Iowa. The organization committee has laid plans for an extensive campaign to interest all trade union auxiliaries in their plan of federating the strength of the "purchasing power" of the women in the interest of union labor.

The purposes of an auxiliary, according to the federation, are as follows:

To create a more fraternal feeling among the members of the union.

To promote the use of the label, shop card and button.

To encourage the use of all union-made products.

To see that union labor is employed in every type of service.

To instill the principles of unionism in their children.

To see to it that their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers attend their union meetings.

To aid in every way the best interests of the American labor movement.

The National Federation has been organized only a little more than two years and they are anxious to enlist the support of all trade union auxiliaries. The next convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1935. The officers of the organization are: President, Mrs. Mary E. Ryder; first vice president, Mrs. May Peake; second vice president, Mrs. Nina F. Lockwood; third vice president, Mrs. E. A. Worn; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. E. McClanahan, of 4361 Gannette St., St. Louis, Mo., who will answer any questions as to joining the federation.



# Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

A COMPARISON of wages paid in New York City to skilled employees reveals the low level from which radio technicians still have to climb to obtain wages commensurate with their important position in the broadcast industry. There is a hard fight ahead to equal the wages paid skilled artisans and technicians in other lines of work and there is a lesson in these figures which points to the effectiveness of organization. These trades have been highly organized for years. While these figures have suffered somewhat from pay reductions, the radio operator has had his share of cuts also. The figures are taken from a survey conducted in 1931 in New York City by the United States Department of Labor. As a basis for comparison a generous estimate of average pay for radio technicians in 1931 can be set at \$45 per week. His hours of labor were anywhere between 40 and 60. Here, then, is how the radio operator's conditions measured up with other skilled workers:

	Per week	Hours
Picture studio mechanics (sound men).....	\$75	44
Motion picture photographers.....	250	48
Motion picture process men.....	150	48
Motion picture news reel operators.....	115	48
Motion picture projectionists.....	85	36
Stage electricians.....	82	40
Stage carpenters.....	82	40
Musicians (broadcasting).....	100	33
Music engravers.....	55	40
Electrotypers.....	66	44
Photo engravers.....	70	44
Commercial telegraphers (brokers).....	85	44

It is evident that there is still room for much improvement in the lot that falls to the men who keep the wheels of broadcasting turning, the men behind the guns. And it is encouraging to note that radio technicians are awakening to a fuller realization of the need of organization. Heretofore, the passivity with which they have allowed themselves to be tolerated as a necessary evil has been a matter of wonderment. Their docility in accepting employment conditions resignedly has undergone a change and the technicians are now willing to think their economic problems through to a solution. What is still more en-

couraging, they are willing to act as well. Widespread desire for organization proves this. Employment security and working conditions adequate to provide a comfortable mode of living are no longer matters which can be safely left entirely to the capricious judgment of employers.

But the employers quickly sensed the

idea. There are always one or two of these selfish, shortsighted and thoughtless individuals who will accept the employer's offer to play petty politics and sell their fellow employees over the river as long as it offers them a chance for promotion. A secret meeting is then held and the trusted "company men" expound the virtues of the company union and paint as black a picture as they can of outside organizations in general. Because they know that they will be out of work if they oppose the wishes of the spokesmen, the other employees, against their own good judgment, vote as they are expected to and the day is saved for the company union.

Every one of these spurious unions is a victory for all the employers and, conversely, a set-back to all the workers in that industry. They destroy the national and even the city unity among the technicians, which is so essential for a real fighting organization. They set up cliques within the company union itself which create suspicion and distrust. This is exactly what the employers want. They do not send representatives to the hearings on the Code. Company unions do absolutely nothing to relieve the unemployment situation. Those members of the industry who understand the importance of a strong national organization as against weak company unions are paying the way for

the company union men who step in and share the benefits fought and paid for and secured by real union men. No one is foolish enough to believe that whatever gains are made by accepting company unions are anything but temporary. It is a recognized fact that a company union exists only as long as it is propped up by a strong outside organization. Once that prop is removed, the company union collapses. It is worth remembering that the employers are the chief gainers from these company unions. They and the few "faithfuls" who put the plan over for them. Technicians should think twice before they rush headlong into the arms of employers and embrace their half-baked paternalism paraded in the guise of company unions.

Things have reached a condition where it is almost impossible for a tech-

(Continued on page 276)

## THE RADIO OPERATOR

It's fun just to think of this world and its folks,  
Especially the jobs filled by struggling blokes.  
The butcher, the baker, the salesman and cop—  
But an orchid or two to the radio op!

He might be a member of some stalwart crew  
On tramp ship or liner somewhere on the blue;  
He's found with explorers in desolate spots  
Yet "chews" with the home folks via dashes and dots.

Through cloudbanks and fog he is found in the air;  
A plane may fly far, but its contact is there.  
For airliner's safety, or oversea hop  
They now pack a rig—and a radio op.

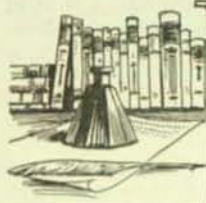
Wherever a dance band or ball game is found  
A mike is there listenin'—you just look around.  
You'll know then that somewhere, as master of  
much,  
An op's grinding gain, throwing switches, and such.

It's all very well to hear Byrd at the pole,  
Or feel you're right there when Ben Friedman  
kicks goal;  
We're glad you enjoy it, but wish you would stop  
And realize it's done through the radio op!

R. C. FOLKMAN,  
L. U. No. 38,  
Radio Division.

trend towards unionization. Ever alert and wary of any movement that might make inroads on their vested power to rule the labor market with an iron hand, they dug into their bag of tricks and pulled out that thoroughly discredited and universally condemned device used by big business to circumvent the spirit of the labor provisions of the Recovery Program, the company union. The first step to put over the company controlled union is to impress on the employees by innuendo and insidious propaganda that if they value their jobs they had better drop any ideas they may have about outside labor organizations. To break up the unity of the men, employers encourage internal strife among them and play the different factions against each other. The next step is to bribe one or two of the overambitious and none too scrupulous employees with pay increases and privileges to sell the company union





# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I have something to write about this month. Our esteemed Brother, none other than International Representative Walter Kenefick, paid us a visit at our last meeting. And was my face red, seeing him there. Now, Brother Kenefick ("the Bear" to us of Local No. 7) hasn't attended our meetings but once in two years. He is a member of Local No. 7 and I think he should be fined for non-attendance. Boy, wouldn't our local treasury grow! Of course, he growled as usual, but the boys took it good-naturedly and let "the Bear" say his piece. How is that, Walter? I told you that I would give you a write-up. But please visit us more often, because you know Local No. 7 has a glad hand out for you. A la Mae West, "Come up and see us sometime, big boy."

Now that Walter has his write-up I will try to convey to the Brotherhood conditions in Springfield. Work is still a scarcity. Of course, some of the Brothers have gone to work for a few days, but as some go to work others are laid off. So conditions have not improved much. The only PWA job in the city is an addition to the Technical High School. The Springfield Electric Company has the job.

The painters here are the only ones to benefit by the CWA and PWA, while the rest of the trades are idle. Our business manager, Brother Charles Caffrey, has worked very arduously and relentlessly, trying to have the city build more schools, etc., with PWA funds, but to no avail. The argument of the city fathers is that they cannot get funds because most of the money would go into material and not labor. But we all know how it is with politicians—before elections they promise to do everything under the sun, but after they are elected they put up some of the most amusing and sometimes aggravating alibis. They yell to keep down taxes until some politician decides to buy new cars for the city officials or to open up some new real estate tract. Then they can get all the CWA money they want; taxes, constituents, etc., are all forgotten. They just want to keep the working man down to the 40 cents an hour scale.

Well, Brothers, at this time I think it very appropriate to bow our heads and say a prayer for those who have gone to the great beyond. And as Memorial Day has come and gone, let us not forget our loved ones who have left the toil and strife of our everyday world to go to a well-deserved rest. And so, wishing the Brotherhood at large all the good fortune in the world, I remain, fraternally yours, the scribe of Springfield, Mass.

HERMAN G. HILSE.

## L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Time flies so rapidly that I hardly know whether I have time to write a few lines or not, but will try anyway. We are in the midst of a big strike out on the coast of longshoremen and stevedores, and what makes it so noticeable to me is that I operate on a drawbridge connecting Los Angeles

### READ

Tribute to member, by L. U. No. 77.

Answering Liberty Magazine, by L. U. No. 309.

Radio news, from L. U. No. 124. Strong radio locals in Birmingham, by L. U. No. 253.

Background of Toledo Strike, by L. U. No. 245.

New railroad local, by L. U. No. 589.

Organization progress in Seattle, by L. U. No. 77.

True contractual relations, by L. U. No. 377.

Self troubles, by L. U. No. 353. These valuable commentaries on local events usher us into a summer of more promise.

and Long Beach harbors. The tieup has been in progress two weeks—and when I say tieup, that is just what I mean. We have had one steamer through the channel during that time, so I would say that shipping is almost completely paralyzed. However, this is somewhat out of my line, so will try to confine myself to our own organization.

I have had quite a few compliments on my puny efforts to describe the transmission line between this city and Boulder Dam, and puny is the correct word to describe my inability to really describe it. This is one project that it would really take a real scribe to explain and cover the job from one end to the other. Since writing that article I have been out on the line as far as Jean, Nev.; didn't have the time to go on up to the dam, but expect to go up in the near future. I have seen enough in one district to make a nice article at some future date for our JOURNAL—the Silver Lake district, presided over by one real honest-to-goodness worthy Brother, George Evans. It is in this district that most of the work up to date has been done. He has a nice camp and everything is as comfortable as might be expected out on the desert—in fact, much more so, as you will note by the description of the camp in the April issue of the JOURNAL.

At this time let me say that I have received several requests from worthy Brothers all over the country asking me if it were not possible to help them get employment on this job. Again let me say that it is most impossible. I have no more to say about who shall or who shall not go to work on this job than anyone else in Local No. 18. This happens to be one job that you don't have to have recommendations from the grand potentate to get, but you do have to see the business representative of Local No. 18, I. B. E. W., and that is the way it should be. I will say, for him, that so far we are progressing very nicely—not 100 per cent, of course, as that would be expecting too much. There are those who think they should have

been the first sent out on the job and they do lots of yipping, but our business representative does his best and that's all anyone can possibly do. We still have several of our own members to take care of before we can take on any of the worthy Brothers from the different locals. So, anyone who contemplates coming this way had better postpone their start until they can be sure of where they stand. It might be interesting to note that all employees are hired in town, no superintendent or foreman being allowed to hire men on the job. This was a safety measure to keep men from going out on the desert in search of work. It also releases the foreman of a large responsibility.

Now for a few lines about the local. I have in mind the articles on the last page of the April issue of the JOURNAL, with the title "The Clique," by Jack Robinson, of Local No. 1037. We have the same situation here in our village, and I suppose they have them in most all the locals, where a certain bunch think the clique runs things. Our officers are, I am sure, doing all they can for the rank and file of the membership.

A few personal remarks. I wonder what has become of Whitey Smoot, a former scribe of Boise, Idaho? And thanks, Bachie for those kind comments. Dealy, of No. 303, snap out of those doldrums you are in.

As this is my quota for this month, will see you again next time.

J. E. HORNE.

## L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

April 30 marked the advent of the adoption of the NRA code for the electrical construction industry. We wonder whether it will really prove to be as beneficial as we hope it will. As it is well known that certain elements have the peculiar knack of swinging things to suit their own selfish ends as has been witnessed time and again, we certainly hope that such will not be the case in this new movement.

It seems a prophet is without honor in own country. History does repeat. Here in our own organization we have a vivid illustration of the above truisms.

When opportunity knocked, certain elements turned around and knocked opportunity. Our own Brother, who is doing such commendable work and benefiting all labor organizations in the vicinity, and who has received unstinted praise and approval of all labor leaders, found very few signs of appreciation in his own organization. Another organization was quick to note and appreciate the sterling qualities and excellent work of Brother Henry Cohen and saw fit to draft him, as it were, and place him in a position to represent them in all dealings with the employer. In other words, Brother Cohen is the business representative for the teamsters and chauffeurs organization.

What a pity to lose such material when we are in desperate need of it ourselves. Can't we forget our differences and pull together for the common good? Election time is soon to be here; can't we think of some scheme whereby we could induce our Brother to serve us? If he is good enough for another organization, surely he must be good for us.



Let us all get together for once and do the right thing and benefit the organization as a whole. Remember we have this chance only once in two years, and if we decide to take this step it is no more than right that we see that the proper people go in with him to bring harmony into our midst.

Work opportunities have not as yet increased and at present we see very little sign of it. We think the future looks promising and we all live in hopes.

At this moment there comes to mind a rather strange situation. Some time ago, possibly four or six months, we submitted a set of by-laws for the approval of the I. O. We still haven't heard a word. We've heard quite a bit of comment on this bit of strange procedure and it set us to wondering. Why the delay?

R. S. ROSEMAN.

[NOTE: The local union did not submit by-laws for approval. It already had by-laws. Amendments were submitted. These were acknowledged promptly and an explanation given for any delay. There were also objections made by certain of the members. The local was advised that because of developments the International Office was making an investigation. The investigation was made. Some of the amendments were approved. Others were not. And a letter covering the whole subject matter was sent the local.]

#### L. U. No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

To our friend, "Med":

It is true, "Med" is gone in body, but his spirit will remain with us always. "Med" passed away April 19, 1934, after a very short illness, but was the same to the last.

We, members of Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., do believe that "Med" was the longest term financial secretary that any local union ever had, serving continuously from the year 1901 until he passed to the Great Beyond, April 19, 1934. Always the same to everybody, treating all members and friends alike, and shooting square always, he was a man.

His books were ever open to inspection and never anyone in arrears of dues if they told him about it—and we all took our troubles to him. No matter how large or small, he had time to right all mistakes in his full-hearted way.

He loved sports of all kinds and always put in more than his share of help to make things go—and they always went.

Brother Medhurst started in the employ of the Montana Power Company (then known as the Phoenix Electric Company) in the year 1895, and his employment with that company extended over a period of 39 years. Before working for the power company he worked at inside wiring in the Yellowstone Park in the days of the stage coach and also with Brother Mike Sullivan, who worked on wire construction.

He had friends in Butte who had known him over 43 years and are still pioneers of our city. "Med" was the arc lamp trimmer here for many years, with his spotted pony and cart, and many young men, now grown up, used to be allowed to ride with him for a block or two. They still speak of the great treat it was.

"Med" knew every baseball player in the big leagues and any time anyone said anything about playing ball, he dropped everything to tell their history, as far back as anyone could remember.

In the later years since the league ball discontinued here he kept the interest which he had always had in the smaller teams. At one time "Med" was manager of the Montana Power baseball team, and those were his busy days.

He was an active member of the old Joshers Club, which at Christmas time filled and delivered many baskets of food to cheer those who were not fortunate in their older days.

Med was business manager and financial secretary of our local so long it seems now that we still pay our dues to him. Possessing a remarkable memory, "Med's" anecdotes of happenings in the electrical industry and on the baseball diamond, when told in his inimitable way, never failed to entertain both young and old. "Med" was a human, sincere and charitable person, one we shall



WILLIS C. MEDHURST

Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 65, Butte, Mont.

keenly miss, and whose place it will be hard to fill in the hearts of all of us who loved and respected him.

To end: Goodbye, friend "Med"; you are just a step ahead of us left behind. Good luck, God's blessing to you—a man.

JAMES M. DUBEL,  
S. P. MARTIN,  
L. MULHOLLAND.

#### L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you all know that we are doing big things down here in Houston. Twenty-five more new members recorded their obligation at our last meeting, May 17, and 82 of our regular members were present to receive them. Although our business manager was away at the Dallas convention, the meeting was carried on in the usual way, and a very interesting meeting was enjoyed by all.

A Memorial Day committee was appointed to decorate the graves and hold services at the Evergreen Cemetery where we have our own lot. We are looking forward to a large attendance on that day. Services will start at 10 a. m.

A committee has been appointed from Local No. 66 and women's auxiliary to give a basket picnic on June 10, at Mason Park, and we are all looking forward to a big day. Should any members from an out-of-town local happen to be in Houston on the date, come and make us a visit. There will be plenty eats and drinks—all soft.

Just before signing off, I want to inform our readers of the JOURNAL that Local No.

66 holds its meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Come up and see us some time.

F. H. B.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Seldom in the history of the Brotherhood has a local union held a more important meeting than that conducted by Local Union No. 77 on April 3. Through the efforts of President C. L. Hardy and our executive board, the strategic importance of our local was brought to the attention of the International Office. Two most capable organizers were sent to Seattle—Brothers Scott Milne and Amos Feely. President Hardy also invited Brother Jay Olinger, safety and industrial relations supervisor, and Brother J. L. Pegram, chief state electrical inspector, to visit our local.

Brother Olinger brought greetings from Governor Martin and E. Pat Kelly, director of the Department of Labor and Industries, and pointed out that the governor and the director were entirely in harmony with President Roosevelt's policy of recognizing labor. He spoke at length on the new policies of the department and what the new administration is accomplishing.

Governor Martin is to be commended for his wise choice in the appointment of E. Pat Kelly to the directorship of the department that is so vital to labor's welfare.

Brother Olinger stated that Mr. Kelly recognizes that the Department of Labor and Industries is a department whose functions are exactly as its name implies.

Realizing that labor is entitled to a voice in the policies of the department, Director Kelly backed his convictions by appointing many union men to key positions in the department. In his appointments the director was very considerate of the electrical workers. There are two supervisors in the department next in authority to the director, and Mr. Kelly appointed Brother Jay Olinger to head one of the divisions. He also appointed Brother J. L. Pegram to the position of chief electrical inspector. We are mighty proud to point to Brother Pegram as a member of our organization. Brother W. C. Blackburn, of Spokane, was appointed deputy labor commissioner for the Spokane district and we are also proud that he is a member of our organization and commend the director for his good judgment in his appointment.

Brother Pegram spoke at length touching on the changes that have taken place in the electrical industry and the organization over a period of 30 years. Jack Pegram knows every angle of our problems learned by experience from his old boomer days right up to the present minute. The director had both eyes open when he selected Brother Pegram to the important position he holds.

Their talks furnished an ideal background for organization talks by Representatives Feely and Scott Milne. Ill will and discord which are always born of inaction were forgotten. It was a new day for the electrical workers in Seattle. The members went to work under the leadership of Brother Milne and, within two weeks, 117 applications were received—the list has been growing steadily for the last month.

When a soldier salutes an officer he salutes the uniform, not the man; when a worker joins the union he is joining the "colors." The A. F. of L. has been commissioned by an act of Congress to restore the buying power of the worker. It is the little fellow with too big a job and who reads nothing but a work order or blue print, and hardly that, who is fighting us. The big men like Frank McLaughlin, president of the Puget Sound



Power and Light Company, and Dr. J. D. Ross, superintendent of Seattle's 1,000,000-kilowatt light plant, tell us to go ahead and organize.

We plan to have both companies organized 100 per cent within the near future. Then we will be in a position to aid the government in handling the Coulee and the Bonneville jobs on the Columbia River.

We read with sadness of the untimely death of Brother George L. Brooks, a member of Local Union No. 352, Lansing, Mich. Brother Brooks at one time was a member of Local Union No. 77, and a foreman for city light. He and Mrs. Brooks were both active union boosters. Lew was active here in state politics for safety labor legislation.

Brother Brooks, before his death, perfected and placed on the market an adjustable climber for linemen. We have ordered a sample pair. Local Union No. 77 holds that Brother Brooks was among those responsible for the creation of the Safety and Industrial Relations Department in the state of Washington.

We, therefore, move that the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL act as a clearing house to present a picture of Brother Brooks and Brother Jay Olinger, supervisor of safety and industrial relations. This picture to be placed on the walls of Brother Olinger's office in the state capitol as a gift to the state of Washington to commemorate the services of Brother George L. Brooks. It is further suggested that each outside local order from Mrs. Brooks a sample pair of Brooks climbers.

We pledge our future support to United States Senators Homer T. Bone and C. C. Dill, Democrats from Washington, for casting the controlling votes in overriding the President's veto for the restoration of federal employees' and service men's full pay.

FRANK FARRAND.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

On Saturday, June 30, 1934, Local Union No. 103 will hold the biennial election of officers. When you read this article the nominations will be over and the members will be busy studying the qualifications of the many candidates for the various offices

for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to who are the best men to serve for the progress of Local No. 103 during the next two years.

We are certain that the members have and always will cast their votes for those whom they believe will carry on in a manner that will reflect credit and will work for the common good of all, to the exclusion of none.

I wish to take this opportunity to say that it has been a great source of enjoyment to me to have been in the position of press secretary and I wish to thank all of you for the many times you have commended me for my humble efforts in the JOURNAL. Many of the members have mentioned that the reviving of the local column has been greatly appreciated and I firmly believe that it should be continued.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

#### L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Now that the new postoffice and federal building are about completed and the breweries have been put back in shape again, the narrow-backs can look forward to a long summer vacation. If building operations do not return to normalcy before many more summers are past there will be very few fish left for our tourist trade—and fishing is one of the favorite outdoor sports in the "Land of 10,000 lakes."

Speaking of construction work, there is very little of such contemplated for this city during the remainder of 1934. There are several PWA projects about to get under way, but these are mostly of the common labor variety and will employ but a small number of building mechanics.

Elsewhere in these columns you will find a picture of the gang that installed the electrical work on the new postoffice. The Dearborn Electric Company, of Chicago, had the contract and Brother A. J. Benzol, of L. U. No. 134, was the superintendent, while Brother Walter Kurtz, of L. U. No. 110, was the foreman.

LAWRENCE DUFFY.

If the blind guide the blind, both shall fall into a pit.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Action has been pulsating from the "Heart of America" for the past several weeks. Under the able direction of Brothers Smiley and Langley, the radio division here has made great strides and has taken many steps forward in becoming firmly and favorably established in Kansas City. With the arrival of Brother Thomas R. McLean, special representative from Washington, a few weeks ago, great momentum was given to the cause. Under Brother McLean's experienced and able guidance, almost insurmountable obstacles melted away. We are indeed fortunate in having as our special representative a man like Brother McLean who has an uncanny as well as inexhaustible supply of important data regarding the entire radio industry and situation, is of convincing personality, and has a sense of fairness that both operator and station manager will appreciate.

Great interest was shown by many operators throughout the nation regarding the recent strike at one of Kansas City stations. False rumors were rampant to the effect that the striking operators were forced to walk out under pressure from labor heads; that these operators had badly damaged the equipment before leaving and were in other ways guilty of sabotage; that the licenses of these operators were to be quickly cancelled by the commission, and that these operators were to be forever barred (sic!) from working at any other radio station, as well as other equally ridiculous statements. It was unfortunate that these rumors arose, but it was not hard to trace their source. Needless to say they were all absolutely false. The operators themselves voted unanimously to walk out and absolutely no equipment was damaged in any way. In fact the operators themselves, or any other competent operators could have stepped in and put the station on the air in regular, scheduled fashion without difficulty.

It is understood that passionate pleas were sent out for skilled operators from surrounding towns, but a deaf ear was turned to these pleas by all the competent, highly trained and ethical operators. This is a great compliment to the calibre of men who



MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, WHO WIRED THE NEW ST. PAUL POST OFFICE, 1934



are supporting the cause in the various cities in this section.

However, the strike was short lived and when the regular operators returned to work, after having won a decided victory, regular and satisfactory service was promptly resumed. Throughout the entire proceedings, the very best of feelings existed between the management of the station and the members and executives of the I. B. E. W. The satisfactory settlement of this situation is without a doubt another unquestionable victory for the radio division.

Meetings have been held twice each month according to schedule which have all been very well attended and all the members are very enthusiastic regarding the organization, and the results accomplished, as well as for future prospects.

Incidentally, we have been receiving a great many communications requesting information regarding the Kansas City situation and other radio matters here. Naturally, we are very glad to offer what data we can to further help the cause. However, hereafter when writing to the Kansas City radio division kindly address communications to Lewis C. Baird, 2449 Kensington Street, Kansas City, Mo., secretary for the radio division.

We trust that we will have some more news for the next issue, and perhaps may be in a position to announce some additional and very encouraging progress. We of the Kansas City radio division certainly want to thank Brother T. R. McLean for his untiring, fair and expert help. To Brothers Smiley and Langley also go a warm handshake for their efficient work. Kansas City is 100 per cent.

W. CRAMER.

#### L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It is with pleasure that I accept the invitation to make a few remarks about Brother Francis P. Noonan, our retiring treasurer.

Frank has been an untiring worker for unionism for many years. He joined Local No. 151 in 1900 and has been a very active and constant member since that date. During this time Frank has been elected many times to the offices of vice president, president, delegate and member of various committees, and for the past several years he has been the watch-dog of our treasury, namely, the treasurer, and in this capacity has striven to rebuild our finances. In resigning from this office he leaves the local in a better financial condition than it has enjoyed for many years.

Brother Noonan has from time to time laid injunctions and started law suits to enjoin and stop what he thought to be unjust to the working class and unionism. He is now retiring, and in doing so leaves the members of Local No. 151 with a feeling that it will take a long time to fill the gap in our ranks that he has filled for the past 34 years.

The officers and members wish to extend to

Frank their sincere wishes for future happiness. The king lives; long live the king!

FRED F. DUNNE.

Approved and endorsed by Local No. 151, April 12, 1934.

F. F. DUNNE,  
Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

A high wind, heavy rainfall and a 30-degree drop in temperature have done more to wreck the financial prospects for this week-end than did the stock market crash in 1929. It seems that the fates are against us, for during the past 18 months at least 70 per cent of the week-ends have been stormy, all of which kept the cash customers away.

Another of life's puzzles—why is it when a fella has laryngitis he can go all day long without coughing—but just let him lay down for two minutes and the danged irritating cough starts up, which lasts until the rooster crows at dawn? I have found that heat gives relief but it is most uncomfortable to go to bed nursing a hot-water bottle.

The May WORKER was one of the best you have ever turned out, and I especially enjoyed the articles from Horne, Mason, Westenhaver and the "Acid Test" by the Editor. But what I particularly crave to know is, how in the name of a pig did your "hired help" ever come to pull that atrocious boner in my May letter? If you will refer to the original copy you will see that it reads "Horne of L. A." (meaning Los Angeles), but for some unaccountable reason it appeared in print "Horne of Ladies' Auxiliary." All of which could very easily be taken by the reader as an attempt on my part to belittle the excellent literary work now being done by my west coast amigo. So, dear Editor, old boy, old bean, old sock, old thing, I will appreciate anything you can do towards rectifying that unfortunate blunder, before the welcome on the mat is turned top-side down outside of Horne's domicile. And thanks a lot, in advance!

[NOTE: The hired help craves your forgiveness, and also Brother Horne's.]

The aroma of roast lamb and freshly baked ginger cake is now greatly tantalizing this old schnozzle o' mine and I don't care how soon the cookie sez "Come and get it." After a hurried visit to the kitchen I learn that a real honest-to-goodness strawberry short cake has also been built. Are you drooling?

Apropos of the Toledo labor trouble, the Duke should have mighty interesting copy for some future WORKER.

And that reminds me: I have never been in accord with the Boy Scout movement, as that is just a stepping stone into the national guards and they have always been the official scab-herders of America. Twenty years ago those sentiments cost me a pretty good job down in Washington, but that is still my story, even though I'm stuck with it.

After a lay-off of over 12 years I went back on the hooks for two days, through the courtesy of L. U. No. 210, and was two weeks getting over it. The temperature was up in the nineties and the sticks were damn near 90 years old, judging from their hardness, so by noon of the second day, the blood was trickling down my legs and I felt like something the cat dragged in. Received the narrow-backs' scale but in the future all my linework over 10 feet in the air is going to be done off a ladder. So, if you know of any nice little job where I can bat the arms or brackets on from the ground, you may place my application on file, for I sure can't "take it."

Can you, in your "balmiest" moments vis-

ualize any supposedly first class mechanic of our profession running around for a ladder to pull a 2,400-volt disconnect? Well, that is what one of the stock holders of L. U. No. 211 did the other day. Out of respect to his family I will refrain from mentioning any names, but I do recommend that he enroll next fall over at the Boys Vocational School.

In conclusion, I wish to say "gracias senior" for the favorable mention in the last issue. And with best wishes to yo'all for a good season.

BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

"Time marches on," and with it the list of pensioned members at the I. O. is rapidly on the upgrade. We, of L. U. No. 212, have contributed liberally to this list. Prior to this writing, five of our outfit had applied for and are now receiving pensions from the I. O.

It would be difficult to attempt to express the real value of this monthly allowance. Noted financiers may speak of pools, but we see instances where more than one of our older members are meeting the present situation by pooling a few odd jobs with their pension allowance and doing admirably well. To them it means a certain, fixed amount, received at regular intervals, which brings with it a feeling of security and independence.

Even to those who in former years, through their own efforts, had realized, weekly, a much larger income than the present allowance under the pension plan, it is taking care of wants and necessities which could not be provided for otherwise.

At this writing we send to press the names of two more who have recently been added to the pension list; namely, Brothers Thomas Loaring, Sr., card No. 232629, and Joshua Doty, card No. 232630; a coincidence being that both were initiated by L. U. No. 212 on the same date, January 1, 1910, and both will receive their pensions at the same time.

We take pride in the fact that all seven of our members now receiving pensions were initiated in our own local and almost without exception, their cards have remained with us during their entire membership in the Brotherhood. This may mark us as a local of "home guards," which I guess is correct.

Both Brothers Doty and Loaring made their way successfully in the electrical game during their period of service.

I doubt if many of our younger school recall the Lawton Electric Company, as it has not been in existence for several years. Without question, Josh could enlighten anyone in detail concerning its operations, as many a pay envelope was received by him from this outfit during the early days. If I remember correctly, in later years it was combined with Battie and remained as such until Lawton died, when Battie carried on alone. I may be mistaken concerning this; if so, I'll stand corrected (without the usual panning).

Josh has always been a prominent figure around our headquarters and at meetings. He served for many years with such old timers as Ben Janson on the examining board and was always actively engaged in any movement concerning the promotion of the local's welfare. He was often referred to as the Beau Brummell of the outfit and was always a good loser in any square game.

In most cases of our retiring members a second generation remains with us to carry on (perhaps a third will follow, who knows), and in this respect Brother Thomas Loaring is one step in advance of Josh, as we still



FRANCIS P. NOONAN



have in our ranks Thomas, Jr., whom we hope will remain with us indefinitely. Old Tom has been quite a fixture around town all his life. Many years with the original Devere Electric Company, mostly in the capacity of foreman, caused him to command the respect of the average electrical worker. Later years found Tom's services still in demand. One of his most recent connections was foreman on the Pogue job which was quite a project at the time. Following this he connected with Chester Park, where he served in a capacity even beyond electrical foreman and was given entire charge of all mechanics employed on the grounds.

A sad physical condition, however, during the past few years has counted Tom out and I know that the Brotherhood pension will certainly mean everything toward making his final years agreeable and serve as a means to the few necessities which he feels he is entitled to today.

I combine my best personal wishes with those of the remaining members of L. U. No. 212 in wishing both of you Brothers a happy ending of a perfect day.

As to my efforts as "news dispatcher" for L. U. No. 212, I wish to state that my main ambition has always been to carry news to the fellow at the cross roads or any one else who may be interested in our outfit as to the "correct" happenings in our neighborhood.

In some instances I may err in my statements, which will not be intentional and I am open to constructive criticism at all times. Considering this, I readily admit that my reference to Brother Thomas Loaring's pension in April WORKER will not check with what you have read concerning it in this issue. Nevertheless, in this case I have no apologies to make, as I always try to be reasonably certain of any items in my copy, and when necessary get it officially before I forward it to the Editor.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

I suppose that all of you electrical workers are wondering what has happened to the code or when you are to get that raise in wages that you have been looking forward to so patiently. It looks as though you who are working for the big utilities can skip it as far as their intentions are concerned, for they have no intention whatever of complying with President Roosevelt's request that wages be raised and more men put to work. Their past method of doing business with the public's money obtained by their own employees' stock selling campaigns was much to their liking and this new rule prohibiting this system certainly is not going over very big with the larger utilities. Under the old system it was easy for them to pump millions of dollars into their companies through the issuing of stock several times in value over the original cost of any of their holdings. It has been easy for them in the past to issue \$100,000,000 in stock to build a \$1,000,000 powerhouse. The unsuspecting public has continued to allow this to go on for decades because dividends were being paid regularly and as long as they were getting them each month they did not consider the sources of them and thought that it was going to continue for a life time and it would have had the greedy banker not attempted to float an overloaded craft on the watered stock, saturated with water from the public's pocket through three channels. First, by buying a stock, knowing the purchase price was used to pay you dividends on the stock that you had bought six months previous; second, through excessive taxation,

and, third, excessive rates, without one penny of profits being distributed either in dividends or the purchasing of new property. Instead they were using the system of floating stock campaigns for finance and allowing the dear public to build their own pole and distribution lines and the company still own them.

Picture if you can the results of a salesman selling a farmer a threshing machine and then failing to deliver the machine. Yet the utilities are allowed to do the very thing and are doing it every day. The farmer in order to get electric service must first buy outright the line that supplies him and then give it back to the power company and then continue to pay excessive rates for using the line that he originally bought and paid for.

Here in Toledo the employees in a group asked this utility company to recompensate them for the cuts in the wages and hours that we had suffered during the last four years of depression. Their reply was that the company is broke and that New York has forbidden any increase in wages at this time. After months of untiring effort on the part of our wage committee they were finally forced to bring the news back to the local that the company refused to grant any increase. During these months of stalling they were busy through their secret channels in trying to organize one famous company union. However, the union forces increased faster than they anticipated, while their company union failed to take root, except in the powerhouse.

#### LINES TO GRACE

By J. W. VAN AMAN, L. U. No. 3

When we wake on the Judgment Day,  
Will you be the first I see?  
Will yours be the hand and yours the smile  
To greet me cheerily?

If "The Book" is true, and 'tis claimed  
'tis so,  
By those who have studied deep,  
Will you be the first to welcome me,  
When we wake from our lethal sleep?

For who but you could realize,  
Or who but you could know,  
The joy of fetters cast adrift,  
That chained us here below?

It cannot be that this is all,  
That life is just a play,  
That actors come to live and love  
And then are gone for aye.

There must be things beyond the grave,  
Our vision dim can't see;  
That are not meant for us to ken  
Until eternity.

Such things as bills, the lack of work,  
Gray hairs to keep us down,  
The bickerings of sects and cliques,  
Who on each other frown,

Can't be a part of that great realm,  
Elysium of the blest,  
Where wiremen and their tired wives  
Will get a needed rest.

Since God is just, if the rest is true,  
And Heaven awaits us twain,  
The sorrows and aches of material life  
Will not be lived in vain.

The results were that the local voted a strike and have called for conciliation. We were asked to reconsider our action and delayed the request for a conciliator for several weeks. While the company was meeting with our wage committee they were still trying to form their company union by placing bulletins in convenient locations calling attention to certain groups of a meeting after working hours and even holding them in our leading hotels, until we were forced to go on with our plans. At this time we are awaiting the results and perhaps can have something definite next month.

Some time ago someone wrote that in the spring a young man's fancy turns to love. This seems to have been true in the case of our president, Floyd Schumaker. Cupid's dart struck him on Saturday, April 21. The blushing bride's name was Miss Marie Mal-lach and Mr. and Mrs. Schumaker are at home to their many friends at 1062 Tecumseh Street. You have the local's blessing, bride and groom, and may there be many heirs.

#### Special Bulletin

As your local newspapers have told you, there is a civil war going on here in Toledo, and innocent men, women and children are being shot down in the streets. Guns, clubs bayonets, dum-dum bullets and gas bombs in the hands of boys ranging in age from 17 to 23 years are being used to keep taxpayers from using the streets of Toledo. Honest, upright civic leaders are denied the right to walk in certain areas of our fair but unjust city.

Sick babies have been murdered in their beds by gas being shot into their homes by these uniformed scab herders. Small children on their way to school have been ruthlessly slain on our streets by bayonets. Women have been unmercifully clubbed into unconsciousness for the unpardonable sin of using our streets and sidewalks. Crowds of innocent bystanders have been fired upon with dum-dum bullets—missiles considered too deadly for even the international League of Nations to admit as a means of defense. Yet murders have been committed here in Toledo with these very same implements of death in the hands of scabby strike breakers, called the state national guard, as far as six city blocks away from the Auto Lite, simply because the attorneys of a Mr. Minninger say that Section 7(a) of NRA is illegal and that labor has no right to organize and be represented by union.

The Chamber of Commerce here in Toledo, whose members are all leaders of industry and employ the majority of laborers here, is backing up Mr. Minninger and using his plant as the testing grounds as to whether or not Toledo will have Section 7(a) in its factories or will continue as before and have undisputed profits made by underpaid workers who do not dare to call their soul their own for fear of losing their positions, which is only a right to barely exist under their (the employers') old system.

Mr. E. H. Dunigan and Mr. Taft, from the U. S. Department of Labor, who are here with several federal agents in an attempt to settle the riots, have been on several occasions gassed and attacked.

The so-called riots here started out from a very small group of shop employees asking for an adjustment in pay conforming with Section 7(a) of the NRA. Paid guards and special deputies under the direction of our sheriff, who goes out of office this fall, dropped bombs from the roof of the Auto Lite factory into the midst of hundreds of innocent spectators, with strikers peppered among them. Up to this time no violence had been indulged in, but that act of dropping hundreds of explosives upon the heads



of passersby started a riot that is still raging here in Toledo and will cause a general strike. Hundreds of windows were broken that night and 1,800 scab workers were forced to remain in the factory all night with the wind blowing the gas back into the factory through the windows that were broken by the mob.

Then the state troops were called in and stationed in an area of five blocks' radius from the plant, with rifles capable of shooting several blocks each way, and ordered to shoot to kill. This has brought several thousand people here from all over the state and auto workers from other cities in protest.

Riots have been general, raging over an area one-half mile square. Men have been murdered, children slain, some of them while sick in bed, by gas, others with bayonets and clubs. Hundreds have been seriously injured. Ambulances are all busy taking the wounded off the field of battle; the local hospitals are swamped with emergency cases day and night. People are being driven from their homes by gas. Fully a thousand have been arrested while standing on a sidewalk several blocks from the Auto Lite, for loitering and exciting riots. Streets and sidewalks have been torn up for ammunition by the strikers and sympathizers, used in bombarding the scabherders (troops).

The police did wonderful work in quieting the riots before the troopers came in and are doing nice work now. They have no violence to their discredit. Plenty of these baby-killers have been knocked out from under their nice new steel helmets with bricks and pellets thrown from rubber slingshots and heaved by the strikers.

That is the situation to date. A general strike is scheduled for June 1. Local No. 245 has set May 31 as the day to leave our posts and help our own cause as well as the others involved. The watchword of the Chamber of Commerce has been, no concessions to labor and no Section 7(a).

Tell us, you folks in Washington, are there or aren't there any teeth in the NRA? Does it mean what it says, or is it like other stuff that labor has had to swallow the last 15 years? What has become of the noise of General Johnson? Here in Toledo they are using it in the noon whistle to call scabs to work in plants that ruled Section 7(a) out.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 253 has been out of print for the past few months. However, we have been doing great things for the radio operators in this district. We have been successful in lining up all three of Birmingham's radio stations. WAPI, WBRC, WKBC and/or WSGN have signed agreements with Local Union No. 253.

Some new faces are seen at the stations. At WAPI we have Chief Engineer J. L. Middlebrooks, Leonard Thomas, Norman Hurley, Clayton Dow, Jr., Idris Jones and Sterling Lester Hicks, V. At WBRC we have Sam Maenza, Hardy Carl, Chadwick Baker, Jr., S. Jefferson Bayne and Hugh "Doc" Graham (working on permit). Mr. J. C. Bell is chief engineer of this station. At WKBC-WSGN we have Chief Engineer Gordon Bishop, Rufus Jones, Albert Keiser. At the police radio station, WPFM, we have



Seventieth Story R. C. A. Building, Radio City, New York City Gymnastic Club. J. J. Totten, of Local Union No. 3, Wonders if Al MacIntyre Will Recognize These Boys.

Chief Engineer C. M. Baker, Sr., Claud Gray, Dud J. Connolly, L. C. Kron, W. Dan Hassler.

Last month we initiated several new members into the organization. A nice time was enjoyed by all, especially the candidates.

Just a few words about our vice president, Norman Hurley. He has worked on several ship lines, among which are the U. S. S. Tallapoosa, freighter from Mobile to Rotterdam (Holland) and Hamburg (Germany). He served as operator on these ships. He has worked at the following radio stations: WBRC, Birmingham; WSPA, Spartanburg; WBHS, Huntsville, and WAPI, Birmingham. Brother Hurley is now at WAPI and has been there two years. He has operated short-wave stations WU5AC, Mobile; W4AAQ, Birmingham. He was born in Mobile, in 1905, and has been in radio since 1921. He is very proud of the operators' union and says "I personally believe that that was the only thing that could possibly lift the operators out of the rut into which they had descended prior to the organizing of Local Union No. 253."

Last week the engineering staff of WBRC was interviewed on the air. It was a remarkable broadcast. Operators were stationed at remote points and described the inside of radio. Another such broadcast is planned real soon. We have received several favorable letters on the broadcast.

CHADWICK BAKER, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Editor:

After a silence of several months maybe the Brothers can stand another letter from me.

It was my privilege and pleasure to represent the local at the convention of the State Electrical Association and at the same time attend the Texas State Federation of Labor's

37th convention. It is at times like these that serious minded workers, looking forward to the betterment of the country as a whole rather than any personal or individual gain, really get down to business. An example of this was very forcibly brought to the attention of all who attended this meeting. Those who remained until the last session was adjourned saw an old wheelhorse in the Texas labor movement right himself and show the spirit that had made him a favorite for 20 years. Without comment it is sufficient to say the delegates saw fit to replace him with younger stock, and it should be a lesson to young men in the movement of Texas. A little incident of sentiment and a reward beyond price was the gift of the gavel to the retiring president, who had wielded it with such rare judgment for the past five years. The contrast coming at the close of such a momentous meeting is something for all union men to think upon.

Most of the delegates were broke and their locals did well to get them to the convention city. More is the pity. I sincerely hope we can learn the lesson this depression is teaching us. Put it as you will: "In times of peace prepare for war." "In time of plenty lay by some for times of need." If there ever was a time when labor needed money to further its interests, it is now, but the money spent having a good time at the local's expense is money sorely needed now. Let us all start a war chest in our local, when, as or if we ever go to work again.

How are you going about to set up the electrical division of the code in your locality, and how are you getting along with it? We are inviting all the employees in the surrounding counties to let us represent them in the forming of the code and the hearings afterwards. For the past five years we have had a standard form of agreement in effect and hope to let this form the basis of the code.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Brother electricians who were so kind to me personally and courteous to Local No. 301 during the convention and made it possible for me to stay the full route. It is a distinct pleasure and consolation to meet fellow workers whom you have known before and find you are welcome in their midst. "Brotherhood" is just an English word, but it is the spirit put into the group of men that makes the word mean something. Such a spirit filled Room 529 in Dallas while those electricians were discussing their problems.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

It was with very much pleasure and profit that yours truly read Brother Horne's articles in the April and May issues. And the telling of the work being done by union men gives an inspiration to those of us who hardly know what that is. We should take off our hats to the Los Angeles Bureau of Light and Power, because it is an organization that stands out as a jewel with its numbers of union men and its signed agreement. It is a municipally owned enterprise. So is the great Hydro Power Commission of Ontario, but you never hear of them having union men stringing lines all over the place, but you will find all their men ready to join any organization other than labor.



When you are traveling in Ontario this summer, or if you come to the electrical workers' convention in Toronto at some future date, be sure to check up on me by asking how many of the great Hydro electric workers are organized, or how many electrical workers of any kind, for that matter.

Brother Bachie was around here checking up on me, and he walked up and down by a large hotel here that was in course of building hoping to see some of the local wire benders. Well, he found one, and after getting on the soft side of the fellow found out he was receiving 40 cents per hour. What has beat me is the helplessness of those who should have rectified or rather prevented such a condition ever being created. Truly, it is a long, weary story, and with men who have no regard for organized labor, bosses as well as men, and the ever present run with the hare and kill with the hounds characteristic in their make-up.

So, it is mighty fine to read of a good job for a good outfit manned by union men, and thanks, Brother Horne, and plenty of good luck to you and the Los Angeles Bureau.

Everyone should read Brother Monsive's letter in the April issue, page 173. Also, Brother Westenhaver's article, May issue, page 206. I most earnestly endorse all you write, Brothers, having experienced that very thing.

THOS. W. DEALY.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

In the days when the dollar was almighty, American tourists rolled over Europe in invasions that made the excursions of the late

Hon. Atilla and his Huns seem very insignificant indeed.

Now the situation has been reversed. Since the dollar has been stuffed with baloney, every steamship boils with Europeans heading for a grand, gaudy and low-priced vacation in the dear old United States.

There are those who are very much worried by this cheap-jack descent on our shores. We advise them to forget it. The tourists are coming to stare at us because they can buy a dollar's worth of most anything for 59 cents in real money. Now that is easily remedied. Route the rubber necks into Akron, Ohio, where their 59 cents will buy just about a dime's worth of liquor. If that doesn't cure 'em, have them visit Akron's white elephant. Quoting Akron Beacon Journal: "Akron's municipal air port should be closed July 1 unless operating funds are privately supplied."

"Service Director Kemmler and Airport Manager Fulton say that the \$6,000 appropriated by council will be exhausted on that date. That as we see it, means shutting down unless companies using the port, or air-minded private citizens decide to dig down and meet the bills. At present Akron's financial state is such that appropriating any additional sum for airport operations would be the height of folly. Disregarding the \$6,000 fund now nearing exhaustion, the field is costing us tens of thousands of dollars a year as it is. The 1934 interest payments are \$68,000 and we're defaulting on a \$91,000 principal installment for this year, which will have to be met some day.

"Frankly, the airport, as it stands today, is a white elephant. If interested parties care to keep the field going, fine. But it's

no time to sweat more dollars out of John Taxpayer, faced with paying installments of \$159,000 a year towards the port's cost and receiving absolutely no benefit from it at this writing."

A few years ago we were told the news, and it created a belief, that we were obtaining a great new industry which would more than pay Akron for the expenditure. Oh, what news! It seems like old times to hear the local builders' exchange talk in praise of more than \$235,000 increase in the value of new construction in Akron. The total construction compares with only \$94,388 in the corresponding month a year ago. But both in Akron and the nation, we still have a long way to go before we match the record of the peak years, when the building industry diffused more than \$6,000,000,000 annually to workers and material interests. Since it is in this industry that the largest unemployment exists, there is good reason to encourage the government's efforts to get it back on an even keel.

THE SHADOW.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Workers are free \* \* \* to starve or join the union. This was printed in some weekly, and supposed to be a threat made by the A. F. of L., meaning join us or we'll see that you starve. An attack on the union was the rest of the theme.

This smart crack will only ridicule the nincompoop who made it. To starve or join the union is not a threat, it is the dilemma confronting the workers—it is a fact. Franklin said: "We must hang together or we shall surely be hanged separately."

The bloke who wrote that article explained his way of fixing things repeatedly. Here it is:

"There is too much money being spent on the unemployed. I offer to explain to the government how to feed them copiously for the sum of one cent per day. Feed wheat exclusively. (Before the French revolution, a marquis said to feed them grass. They cut his head off and stuffed his month with hay.) The unemployed should be penalized for being out of work. The way to do it is to make them work for wages equivalent to the dole. (i. e., one cent a day.) The rest must go back to the farm."

What do you think of this stupid argument? Or of the system that allows such as this to become multi-millionaires?

This guy is one Bernarr Macfadden, a publisher of no-account semi-pornographical magazines.

I met a communist down town and the following scene took place:

"Hello, Pete."

"O, hello. Want a drink?"

We had a swig of good old pre-repeal alky.

"Say, what's the matter with you? Writing that we deserve what we get? Have you been reading Jerusalem Slim?"

"No; Slim was a good man, but it's too bad he fooled around with politics."

Another drink.

"You mean I deserve my lot?"

"Yep."

"You deserve yours?"

"Yep."

We paused for more drink.

"You're crazy."

"Sure, but look here. You think yourself communist, you ought to understand that our existences are closely interwoven, that what affects one affects all, that if a way out is to be found, we must find it together. Class consciousness is not enough. Look at the wealthy; observe their abject and miserable countenances; listen to their pitiful and

### For the President

By C. J. JACKSON

Hail! to your Chief, the people's choice;  
Man of destiny and the hour,  
Let him speak with a nation's voice;  
The symbol of a kindly power.

Be yours the honored task to lead  
To bear the torch to light the way;  
Make this, our direst time of need,  
The dawning of a happier day.

God save our President and keep,  
Secure his victories so nobly won.  
He is sowing that we may reap—  
God keep America's greatest living son.

Not fickle fortune nor blind chance  
Has made this honored place your own,  
Nor yet the chain of circumstance  
But the hand of destiny alone.

Destiny has given you power and place,  
Intellect and vision beyond compare.  
Be unafraid and God's own grace  
Will accomplish all you greatly dare.

You have left ambition far behind,  
Envy cannot tarnish your gold.  
Earth cannot give nor ambition find  
A loftier place than this you hold.

What nobler task than serve and give  
Could mortal ask in life's brief span  
And see the sun rise while you live  
On the universal brotherhood of man?

(The author is the father of Harris Jackson, L. U. No. 384)



parrot-wise speeches. They are in a worse shape than you or I. Of course, you deserve this hard luck; we all do. It is necessary to teach us this lesson. As soon as we are worthy of something better, we'll get it. This will be when we are organized. The "Brotherhood of Man" of Walt Whitman has no class distinctions. There must be somewhere something useful that they can do. None of us can do much, but if what I have written can bring us a little closer together, I am happy. If it has not done that, but I know I have tried, I am happy. Any of that mule left?"

"Plenty." We took a pull.

"Pete, words are powerful, floating in space, waiting to be collected. Right combinations of them can be very beautiful, they can shake down empires and build civilizations; wrong combinations are lies. Oh, to find the right formula! A score of little words following each other that will galvanize humanity and make the world whole!"

"Better have 'nother one."

"Sure." And I rolled over in the grass.

"I feel so good \* \* \* now. Shweet nirvanah \* \* \* Pete, the formula \* \* \* she ish in zat \* \* \* bootell."

Pete threw the bottle away, kicked me in the slats and, calling me a "Bloody pig," laid himself down to sleep.

RENE LAMBERT.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Ninety-nine per cent of the troubles, trials and tribulations of the members of this local union can be laid directly at the door of our members. When I first started as an apprentice in the electrical business how different were the feelings of the men working on the jobs than those of the past few years. When a new man came on the job in the old days, he was welcomed like a long lost brother. If he was getting along in years he was given the easiest part of the job, such as putting on switches, hooking up panels and switchboards. What caused the change we witnessed here during the short building boom of 1926 to 1929? During that time we saw men in their prime, from 40 to 50 years of age, ridiculed as being old timers, too old to work, too old to keep up on the deck. A few men who were fortunate enough to be job foremen were pushing young fellows from 20 to 25 years of age in as assistants and superintendents, training them to push the job and giving no thought to their trade union education.

Now we find the pupil has taken the job from the teacher and has learned his lesson so well that he thinks the teacher too old to even work on the job with him. How long will it take the pupil to become the teacher, and then the old timer, too old to get on the job? Less than 10 short years at the rate we are going. Would it not be a good idea to stop for awhile, take stock of ourselves, consider the other fellow, think of the old timer, the money and time he spent improving working conditions? Give him a hand, when the job gets to a stage where you can use him, ask for him, and see that he gets a fair break. When work picks up we will be advancing almost 100 of our apprentices to journeymen. Get together, boys, and see if you can bring back the good fellowship of former days and belie the old saying, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

We are glad to convey to the Brothers of Local No. 68, Denver, Colo., that one of their former members, now a member of our local, Brother G. S. Campbell, who met with a very unfortunate accident when a car left the road and struck him while walking, two

years ago, is now improving daily and is able to be around a little with the assistance of crutches. Brother Campbell was always a regular attendant at our meetings and we are looking forward to his complete recovery.

Brother Joe Dent has been in Christie Street Hospital for several weeks due to a silver plate in his knee giving him trouble. This piece of metal was substituted for what Joe left in France during the World War. He expects to be out in a few days.

Brother George Campbell is in the Western Hospital with a bad case of neuritis. It was feared that George would lose an arm but he has passed this danger but will be in hospital for some time yet.

In going over the list of members of this local we find that almost every member is entitled to \$1,000 insurance benefits. We wonder how many wives, mothers and dependents of our members know this. Do they know a member must pay his dues within three months after they are due or make arrangements for the local to do so, or his insurance will be cancelled?

Don't forget the election of officers, Thursday evening, June 28. The meetings are still held in the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street.

CECIL M. SHAW,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Perhaps when this letter is written the members of this local union will be on strike, and that is more than likely unless the contractors in this vicinity change their attitude. They seem to think the new code is a contractors' code. Whereas it raises their margin of profit, they get hungry and reach for our share, also. Methinks they will get a fork or many forks stuck in their hand if they try to grab all the big potatoes.

Our present rate of wages is \$1.12½ an hour. We ask and intend to fight for \$1.25 June 1, and \$1.37½ September 1. The code will organize them into an ironclad organization, and unless one is a member it will be impossible to do business. Thus they intend to steal our weapon of working free lance without an agreement in case of a strike.

In case of a strike, we both will take a licking, the union man with his low overhead, being able to stand more and suffer less than the contractor. So sure are they that they have us at a disadvantage some of them in their bibulous moments are talking the minimum rate in the code. We are making our plans, also. We know our rights under the code, and if the contractors wish to start a fratricidal war, we will do our part. If they will read what happened in 1921, they will realize the labor movement as now organized is here to stay.

Mr. Contractor, you need our help. We need yours. We are not seeking a divorce. We are trying to be fair. You have some very good customers. Let us help you to hold them. Or, as in the case of most strikes, some progressive members of this local union will step out and displace you, and perhaps when it is too late you will see your way clear to come to an agreement with us.

There have been times before when the employers thought the time was ripe to

crush the labor movement. You might just as well crush a sponge, it will bounce back for more. The slogan of the blue eagle is, "We do our part." Don't leave us in the dangerous position behind him. Rather, let us all pull with him.

EENEY QUIMBY.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

With the opening of the trout fishing season, attendance at meetings fell off, as many of our members are devotees of the sport and Friday nights find many on their way to distant waters in search of the few fish planted.

Getting trout in the creel is like getting new members in the local, increasingly difficult from year to year with the increase of leisure, the tying up of \$250,000 of fish license money and low waters, so our wanderings sometimes carry us far afield.

My latest trip in company with a friend who financed same, extended north to Reno, Nev. Everywhere the need for an adequate policy of conservation and development is apparent, with work for millions of men, cleaning up thousands of square miles of forests, building roads and trails, damming streams to provide upstream storage, hydro electric developments and regulated stream flow, etc., all await the time when interested parties can stop quarrelling over rights and get together for the common good.

In some sections with streams nearly dry stark necessity is compelling such action, the Truckee River being one in which water users and power interests are about in agreement and some development work may be expected.

A few words about the fishing. My biggest thrill came when 10 pounds of rainbow trout departed with my spinner and three-pound leader after a brief struggle. A lake 10,000 feet above sea level provided a limit of golden trout, a highly-prized delicacy, found only in those high places. Other lakes and streams throughout the districts traveled furnished some fine catches of Lock Leves and Rainbows. An uncomfortable two hours came when a snow storm overtook us on a high lake, with summer clothes and tennis shoes on. After days of wading in icy waters, we were glad to accept the ministrations of attendants at the famous Steam Boat Springs, one of the natural wonders of the region, where hot mineral waters from the earth and skillful handling put us on our feet, feeling like new men. In this pleasant green valley we met Billy Murray, so-called mayor of Virginia City, who has the past history of the region on the tip of his tongue, and the names of many famous guests at the springs in his book. Some of Billy's tales have been told over the air.

Upton Sinclair, proposed Democratic candidate for governor of California at the coming primaries, is gaining strength among labor's ranks, despite the entry of many other names to confuse the voters. His EPIC Plan to end poverty in California, we understand, is being widely studied.

One more electric utility has announced a reduction in rates for June 1, but natural gas rates remain fixed despite the large amounts blown into the air to become such a menace to air traffic that pilots are forbidden to fly above the fields.

A threatened water shortage has been averted with the arrival here of water from Pasadena's newly-completed Pine Canyon dam.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

Reason governs the wise man and cudgels the fool.



#### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5



## L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

I have not been struck with spring fever as yet, so I think I am able to write a few lines to the JOURNAL.

The first thing I can think of is the meeting of the State Federation of Labor in Memphis for three days ending Wednesday, May 9.

I see Local No. 1141 had a nice write-up in last month's JOURNAL. I am very glad to hear they are progressing rapidly. When I was on the road in 1929 I had the opportunity to pass through Oklahoma City. I want to say the boys in Local No. 1141 are a fine bunch, because they treated me very well, in fact the business agent provided room and board for my three-days stay there. I enjoyed sitting in on their meeting, also. I shall never forget the kindness that was shown me while in their great city.

It is noticed, as one hears by radio, reads in books, magazines and newspapers, that there are many men who do not agree with the NRA, and that it is not working and functioning right. Common sense will tell any man that has a brain to think for himself that if the NRA was correct in every detail and functioning perfectly to the letter, we would not have any trouble at all and everything would be glorious for the good old U. S. A. Everyone would be making a fair, living wage and enjoying life and living like humans should live. But, remember, organized labor makes it possible for a fair, living wage by constant fighting and sticking together for what is right.

Instead of one trying to hog all he can for himself, why can't every one pull together for the good of the entire nation, and help "F. D. R." make a successful go of his program? The big man seems to be the greatest hog of all. If I understand "F. D. R.'s" program correctly, the big man should lay his book called "I want everything" down and act civilized and stay that way.

When one gets on the subject of the big fellow, it makes one's blood boil to think of the salaries the big fellow receives in the name of "president." The salaries of some of these men are large enough to feed, clothe and house some of the small towns scattered throughout the nation. I'm referring to the men at the head of all the corporations, utilities and such.

Railroad presidents have private cars with five and six porters convenient when they decide to take a trip for no good reason at all, when there are many thousands of people who have not an ordinary bathtub to take a bath like a human should, and that applies to all the big boys that cannot live on less than two or three million dollars a year, so they say. Come on, Mr. Big Man; throw that book away, because "F. D. R." will change your manners, and if he does not the working people will.

Local No. 474 had a very good meeting Friday, May 4; one thing above all taking place was the endorsement of the TVA program. Here, in part, is what the committee drew up:

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is an experiment launched by the government as an integral part of the recovery program and the New Deal. Its objectives are the development of cheap power, wider utilization of power and acceleration of industry in the South and the offering of larger opportunities for employment; in brief, the privilege of living life more abundantly; therefore be it

Resolved, by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 474, in regular meeting assembled, That we approve and endorse the action of the city administration of the city of Memphis in

## "I WILL ARISE CLUB"

By GEORGE G. PEDLEY

During the five and one-half months that the Century of Progress was in operation last year the members of Local 134, who were employed there, found a few spare moments to have a little fun.

At one place not far from the Hall of Science, was located an announcer's room, or as it was more popularly known to the public, a broadcasting studio, in which the public and particularly some of the employees of the Century of Progress took a great interest. Among these were many who had a great desire to try their voices, particularly some of the cashiers. The boys were not so bad but the girls—. It finally got so that some means had to be evolved to check their ambition, but in a way that would leave no cause for criticism.

The problem was finally solved by several of the members of our local, developing and equipping in a most thorough manner an electric chair, which could be operated by either one of the control room operators who, viewing the preparation and seating of the future radio star, had but to press the button as they started to speak into the mike.

The results were funny and inspired the following. For it became known as the seat of learning, and those who sat in it were afterward known as members of the I Will Arise Club:

Let's dedicate this seat of learning  
To those of whom I write concerning  
The urge they've had for an audition  
To test their voice and its condition.

As ushered in they take a seat  
With courtly grace they then repeat  
If I had only known I would  
Have practiced daily as I should.

With gaze intent they face the "mike"  
And then they ask, "What would you like—  
A song or verse? I'm going to try  
To make my audience laugh or cry."

The scene is set; the red lamp glows,  
As in the "mike" their sweet voice flows,  
When lo abruptly with a bleat  
They rise two feet from off the seat.

I've seen some laugh, or say, "Oh, hell",  
While others dash away to tell  
Some other victim of the chance  
To try his voice, his fame enhance.

So let us daily do our bit  
And look for prospects who will sit  
Upon our seat, and rise with cries  
To join our club—I Will Arise.

G. G. P.

taking the necessary steps to secure the benefits of the Tennessee Valley Authority power for Memphis and this vicinity; and we urge that the TVA use every means at its command to speed the availability of such electrical power for Memphis and the Memphis territory.

"Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the mayor of Memphis, TVA, and the governor of Tennessee.

"HARRY L. THOMAS,

"HARRY WELDON,

"DALTON VOSIN,

"Committee."

I wish to state the delegates of the Tennessee Federation of Labor endorsed TVA program as a whole.

This is plenty for this month; will see you next.

R. B. BAKER,

"Memphis on the Mississippi."

## L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

Will the bourbons of capitalism allow the NIRA to properly function in partially stabilizing this economic insanity called a system? It seems that they will not co-

operate with any movement that in any way endangers profits. This should not surprise anyone, because the law of economic determinism is relentlessly forcing capitalists as well as other members of society along a route determined by the way in which each person earns his bread and butter.

We are yet individualists and because of this fact our capitalists, lacking the co-operative spirit, are not going to willingly permit the NIRA to save capitalism. What then is in prospect for the very near future? NIRA must immediately be enforced on both large scale industry and small. Labor must be given greater representation on code fixing boards, projects such as TVA and slum clearance must be started at once. A \$500 loan to each workingman should be made by the government.

A mild dictatorship seems inevitable, if this program is to be enforced and the danger ahead for the working class, is a ruthless dictatorship, such as prevails in Germany, Italy and Austria.

Labor has everything to lose in the establishment of a capitalist dictatorship, therefore, we should be on the alert to make a nation-wide protest, by means of a strike if



necessary, to call the attention of the powers that be to the fact that we have our backs to the wall and that we intend to hold our ground.

At best NIRA does not mean a better standard of living than we have had in past so-called prosperous times, but only a living, such as will suffice to keep one in fair physical condition.

When we have the good sense to demand instead of beg for labor legislation, when we throw our power to the party of the working class, instead of to the capitalist parties, then we will receive what we deserve, a most bountiful living. We now deserve, by our idiotic participation in old party politics, a most miserable living.

Clarence Darrow's report on the shortcomings of NIRA and his recommendation of collective ownership, etc., had the effect of an exploding bomb upon many of our smug officials. They will get used to this, for the future will bring forth many similar pronouncements.

A larger bomb than that of Darrow's was recently thrown into the camp of capitalism—a poll of 20,000 ministers, Protestants and Jews, was taken by "World Tomorrow." Eighty-three per cent favored a co-operative commonwealth as opposed to our present capitalist state, 28 per cent favored socialism as the agency in bringing about such a state of society.

Are we moving forward? Even the most superficial observer realizes that society is being remolded and the trend is definitely towards social justice. Nothing can prevent the ultimate triumph of the working class. The immediate future, however, may see our country under the rule of that specter of nationalistic prejudice and hate—Fascism.

The National Labor Board has just handed down a decision, in the settlement of the Real Silk strike in this city. The strikers are voting tonight, May 24, as to acceptance or rejection. It is a rotten proposed settlement and I trust that the strikers will turn it down to a man.

G. M. LARRAIR.

#### L. U. NO. 562, READING, PA.

Editor:

Well, fellows, here we are at last, Local No. 562, with members employed by the Associated Gas and Electric Company. We take in all branches from generating to the service department. We have a fairly good start and are gaining strength every day. We have about 95 per cent of the line department as paid-up members, but the other departments don't seem to realize what is good for them.

We have a hard hill to climb around this part of the country, but we are hoping we can reach the top full speed ahead.

We had our first system council meeting April 15, 1934, at Harrisburg Pa. All other locals of the system were represented, with Vice Presidents Edward F. Kloter and Arthur Bennett.

They drew up a form of working agreement and conditions for the entire system, which has been okayed by the local and sent in to the International Office for action.

Winter is over and spring is here and everybody else is starting some kind of campaign, especially in our line of work, so let's start doing the same thing for our local, to make it stronger. The company says you can sell refrigeration if you try, so let's see if we can sell some applications for our local. Let's see if we can't get all of the fellows in Local No. 562, and don't stop until we do. I surely do congratulate some of our Brother locals for the good work they are doing.

You know the New Deal or the NRA does

not mean a thing if you do not fight for yourself, so let's get out and fight, and the only way to fight is to bring in the fellows to camp meeting and let them know what it's all about.

Let's work for higher wages and better living conditions and there is one way to do it. Bring Local No. 562 over the top.

J. H. BERGER.

#### L. U. NO. 589, JAMAICA, N. Y.

Editor:

Long Island Railroad organizes. After 13 years of company unions, the electrical employees of the L. I. R. R. go I. B. E. W. with a bang. Tuesday, April 24, 1934, at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Jamaica, N. Y., Roy Westgard, International Organizer for the I. B. E. W., called the meeting to order and, before a gathering of more than 125 men, installed the new local and then presented to these men, representing the substation power operators, substation repairmen, electrical mechanics, supervisory and rectifier mechanics, high tension and third rail repairmen and electricians from the Morris Park shops their new local union charter, upon which was engraved the names of 102 charter members.

This number of charter members is almost unprecedented in the annals of unorganized labor, and is even more significant when the fact becomes known that this was accomplished in less than seven weeks. In addition to the 102 charter members, there were at least 53 "paid up" memberships which were received too late to be engraved on the charter, and a large number who have paid their initiation fee in part.

But that is not all. No sooner was the new local charter installed when right down to business went Local No. 589. Election of officers was called for and Harry J. Marschhausen, of Babylon, L. I., was unanimously elected president and chairman; Frank Olkowski, of Morris Park Shops, was elected to the chair of vice president; Fredrick Lewis, also from the Morris Park Shops, was elected recording secretary; Edward M. Norton and Robert Higgins were elected as financial secretary and treasurer, respectively. Two executive board members at large were also elected, Charles M. Earl to represent the substation department and Anthony Schlowski for the Morris Park Shops. Three financial trustees were appointed, Charles H. Clark, of Kew Gardens, L. I.; Fred Stevens, of Woodhaven, L. I., and Alfred S. Lawrence, of Rockville Centre, L. I., all employees of the substation department. Alfred S. Lawrence was also appointed to fill the office of editor and publicity agent for the new local.

This successful meeting followed a notice published by J. F. Deasy, vice president in charge of operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the request of Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman, "that all employees of the Pennsylvania System would be permitted to affiliate themselves with any union of their own choosing," and although formerly organized under the old company union, we employees of the electrical crafts on the L. I. R. R. are enthusiastically taking advantage of this opportunity.

Much could be said about the "spirit" of this new union, but it is sufficient to say this great work could only have been accomplished by the whole-hearted co-operation of all the various crafts of electrical employees. However, we must not forget that this is only the beginning. Much still remains to be done; more crafts must be brought over, more members obtained, and, above all, we must continue to co-operate. Labor can only produce results through co-operation, by

mutual understanding and comprehensive planning. We must all try to remember that our union cannot be successful if we allow our personal likes or dislikes to interfere with our better judgment; we must not allow a small minority of members, for unknown reasons, to constantly distract the attention of the men at large from the more important business of making our union successful.

Our time is too precious, and our necessities too great to permit such nonsense, especially when there are so many local as well as national affairs which are only too deserving of our attention.

I believe all railway employees should give serious attention to much of the labor legislation which is now pending before the United States Senate and Congress. This legislation may eventually come home to roost in our back yards, and if it does we are the ones who ultimately must foot the bill. Therefore, if we are the ones who must either gain or lose by this legislation, then we are the ones who should be vitally interested.

Today, as never before in the history of organized labor, we have an opportunity to advance which by far exceeds our fondest expectations of only a few years ago. Today we may go forward without fear of governmental suppression or judicial injunction. The employer, under present day legislation, is compelled to recognize the rights of labor to organize through collective bargaining, and the privilege of affiliation with any union of their own choosing. Thus the New Deal supported by President Roosevelt and his Administration gives an added incentive to all laboring classes, and much of our future success of unionism will depend upon how well labor supports its President and the Administration. This support can only be accomplished by labor taking an active part and interest in the legislation of this Administration, and by working in accordance with this legislation.

To this end every individual must strive. We must recognize the necessity of co-operation and especially must we elect officers in every local union who will themselves recognize this necessity. The officers of your local union represent you and your demands, they represent the goal toward which you are striving, and because they do represent you they can accomplish nothing without your support, your loyalty and your trust.

Another very important decision may soon have to be made by all the employees of the various railway crafts, and just how much this decision may affect our future success only time can tell, but one thing we must remember when the times comes for this decision, and that is, today we must foresee and plan for the events of tomorrow. We cannot go forward blindly, nor in any old haphazard way, just trusting to luck. We must plan our advance step by step, with deliberate forethought and painstaking care. We must avoid mistakes which may, in the near future, prove costly, even though they may entail a sacrifice at this time.

One thing I sincerely believe is that the trend of events most positively points toward a permanent 36 or 40-hour week for all railway employees, especially those of the mechanical and electrical crafts. Certainly some means must be found whereby many of these thousands of "furloughed" employees, who are today without any means of support, may be absorbed by the industry, and what is even more equally certain, the railways cannot or will not absorb these men under the present working conditions. Therefore it would seem as though a "compulsory" reduction of hours, by means of legislation, is almost inevitable, especially when we take



into consideration the fact that at least two bills are pending today in Washington that may compel such a reduction.

Furthermore, we know the President and Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman favor such a reduction, and that the president of the A. F. of L. has long advocated such a reduction. Therefore, taking all this into consideration, I think it behooves us to think well before we favor a return to the six-day, 48-hour week, and to be perhaps a little suspicious of such an offer, if made by the Pennsylvania Railroad management.

Allow me to make a short resume of the facts as I understand them. Our major complaint under the existing conditions is insufficient money; thus the P. R. R. management anticipates our demand for an increase in basic rates by offering to return us to the six-day, 48-hour week. This apparent increase, figuratively speaking, eliminates our major complaint, costs the management nothing, requires an additional eight hours work, and will eventually result in the management laying off, or "furloughing," at least 20 employees from the substation department alone, to say nothing of the numbers involved throughout the other departments, but of which I am not in a position to speak. Certainly this is not the point toward which we are working and acceptance of this 48-hour week will certainly place the management in a much better position to refuse any demand for an increase in basic rates or to return us to our former rate which they reduced some time ago. Aside from all this is another story. If eventually such legislation is passed by the Senate and Congress that may compel a reduction of working hours, then you may be sure the old controversies will again be heard—"We cannot re-employ more men and increase basic rates." Therefore, today we are working a 40-hour week, the management has employed sufficient men to allow for this 40-hour week, and what we want is a continuation of this 40-hour week but also an increase in our basic rates to somewhat compensate for this loss in time.

This is something that affects us all and should therefore receive our serious attention. We cannot look entirely at the immediate gain, which in a sense would be ours, but must make due allowances for the fact that acceptance at this time of the 48-hour week may in the near future prove to be a disadvantage.

As press secretary for L. U. No. 589, I send greetings to our Brother members on the New York Central Railroad and other locals throughout the country. You will be welcome to attend our meetings, which take place at 119-29 Park Place, Morris Park, L. I., N. Y., every second and fourth Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

ALFRED S. LAWRENCE.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Having wiped from my orbs the dust accumulated as a souvenir of the passing dust storm, which wended its way past this old Indian settlement, it is my keen intention to write a little of the truth concerning the members of our local.

First of all, I believe the Brothers working for the Home Telephone Company are to be congratulated on the achievements already attained, also for the fighting spirit shown in their endeavor to reach a goal which will constitute a square day's pay and conditions second to none in their class of work. Believe me, they mean business. Ultimately, they will be on top and it won't be long. Good luck, Brother; go right to it.

City light employees are very poorly rep-

resented at meetings; just the same familiar faces twice a month.

A two-fold inspiration would be the reward, providing a goodly number of city light Brothers attended meetings, and give zest to the younger members, who are open and willing to receive good suggestions.

Quite recently a firm operating a cleaning and dyeing establishment filed suit to declare the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. This firm, operating in St. Louis, lost its Blue Eagle insignia last February, because of price cutting. It is the opinion of the writer that the aforementioned company stands as much chance of wrecking the NIRA as the employers' association and various so-called civic organizations have of up-setting and demoralizing organized labor. The NIRA was and is a national necessity. Organized labor is in the same category, absolutely essential to the welfare of our country and its people.

By the time we receive our JOURNAL for June, lots of suggestions for future officers will be in the bag.

Regardless of who may be saddled with the responsibility of taking care of our local for the next two years, we must not forget to give praise to the Brothers who have been diligent officers during the past two trying years. I am sure all of our members join in thanking you for your past service.

W. H. LEWIS.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Meet the gang (continued):

Alfred G. Spalding was born in Norfolk, Va., May 25, 1875. First electrical experience about 40 years ago with a brush arc light system, wood dynamo, 2,500 volts d. c., steam driven. Steam-electric engineer, graduate of International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa. Served four years in U. S. Navy as fireman and oiler. Licensed chief engineer of steam vessels on which I served several years during which time I was a member of Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. This is my ninth year in Locals No. 80 and No. 734, I. B. E. W. Had been a member before but lost out because of unemployment and entering other occupations. Wish I could convince the younger generation of the importance of being a union man, instead of a "card" man. For the benefit of those who don't know, a union man is because he wants to be. A card man is only when he has to be. Call me "Al," but don't call me too late to eat.

In these days and times when we fondly believe that we are doing our part in the recovery program, we go to corner grocery for a package of matches, neither knowing nor caring where these matches may have been made. Many of the matches offered for sale are the product of foreign industry, many of them from a nation whose acts in the recent past have caused us to be suspicious as to its friendliness. The new tariff schedule places a high import duty on matches with colored stems. Further than this the Administration dare not go without starting a trade war, but the American consumer with the use of a little intelligence can be of immeasurable assistance to the Administration by declining the products of that nation.

The display of arrogance by that nation is entirely natural in view of the fact that, despite their show of utter disregard for all pacts and agreements, we are willing to discriminate against American workmen and American industries by consuming all the products dumped by that nation on the counters of our stores.

Is it possible that we are so lacking in

intelligence that we cannot see that by consuming their products we are increasing their wealth, that by increasing their wealth we increase their power and that by increasing their power we make it impossible to evade actual conflict with that nation? Is there one among us so dumb as to believe that that nation will permit the sale in that country of any American article that can be produced at home?

Wake up, American workmen! Learn to look for the mark "Made in America." Educate your families to look for that mark, and in a few months that arrogant nation will be willing to listen to reason and will be less confident of their ability to dictate to the rest of the world.

SAUVAN.

#### L. U. NO. 848, READING, PA.

Editor:

In the first letter to the JOURNAL from Local No. 848, recently organized in Reading, there may not be a large amount of news, but I will try to convey to you just what has happened.

We were organized during April, last, with the able guidance of Organizer E. A. Fackler, and have made steady advances. Applications for membership continue to come in and our hopes for complete organization are high.

We are employees of Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company, affiliated with the Reading Railroad Company, and our work consists of construction and maintenance of lines.

Our meetings at present are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of the month.

With this brief outline of the members and our local I will close and hope to have more news of real interest for the next issue.

CHARLES S. PERKINS.

#### DEATH CLAIMS MAY 1-31, 1934

L. L.	Name	Amount
5	Arthur B. Tanzey	\$1,000.00
134	Frank J. Christian	1,000.00
3	Edmond T. Byrne	1,000.00
I. O.	Grover Snyder	1,000.00
3	Frank Imhoff	1,000.00
567	Joseph H. A'Hern	1,000.00
I. O.	F. E. Bailey	1,000.00
58	John Blunden	1,000.00
58	Roy W. Simmons	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred G. Weyler	1,000.00
I. O.	T. Thompson	1,000.00
9	David Malmberg	1,000.00
134	George I. Behnke	1,000.00
5	Jos. Colbourne	1,000.00
9	Michael J. Malloy	1,000.00
106	Oscar F. Nielson	825.00
309	Gustave A. Hoertel	1,000.00
I. O.	James Wm. McDonnell	1,000.00
I. O.	J. G. Lentz	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Harry Billasch	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. McKean	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph Huber	1,000.00
134	Harry F. Borneman	1,000.00
I. O.	Robt. Lee Mudie	1,000.00
5	Frank Gemmell	1,000.00
711	Roy Wright	1,000.00
134	David Condon	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph Pinger	1,000.00
134	Ennis J. Mullen	1,000.00
124	F. B. Hilligoss	1,000.00
309	Elisha Williamson	1,000.00
9	J. W. Ryan	1,000.00
41	George Borth	1,000.00
134	Raymond F. Maloney	1,000.00
151	Patrick Mathews	1,000.00
I. O.	Samuel O. Allen	1,000.00
Total		\$35,825.00





## IN MEMORIAM



### George L. Henry, L. U. No. 613

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the universe has reached into our midst and taken from us our esteemed Brother, George L. Henry; and Whereas Local Union No. 613, I. B. E. W., desires to express its heartfelt sympathy to his family and many friends in this their hour of sorrow,

Whereas the place occupied by Brother Henry must remain unfilled always in the hearts of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother and our heartfelt sympathy be sent to his family, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and published in our official Journal.

BOB ALFORD.

### Andrew Alfredson, L. U. No. 292

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 292, record the passing on March 31 of our esteemed and loyal Brother, Andrew Alfredson, who was always a true Brother and loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence, in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

W. WAPLES,  
Press Secretary.

### Charles Lamprey, L. U. No. 104

Whereas it is with hearts filled with grief, that it becomes our sad duty to record the passing from our ranks of our Brother, Charles Lamprey; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,  
Recording Secretary.

### James F. Wood, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, James F. Wood, on April 8; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. M. WILLIAMS,  
L. P. MORGAN,  
CHAS. SCHRANK,  
Resolution Committee.

### Louis P. Halligan, L. U. No. 697

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 697, of Gary, Ind., mourn the death of Brother Louis P. Halligan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

DUKE McARTY,  
H. R. VAN SICKLE,  
KENNETH S. BROWN,  
Committee.

### Charles W. Seavey, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles W. Seavey, on March 27; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. M. WILLIAMS,  
L. P. MORGAN,  
CHAS. SCHRANK,  
Committee.

### S. M. Chase, L. U. No. 65

Whereas Local Union No. 65 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, S. M. Chase, who has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 25 years; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

JAS. M. DUBEL,  
L. S. MULHOLLAND,  
L. D. EVERETT,  
CLEM BURHARD,  
Committee.

### Walter Whiffen, Jr., L. U. No. 501

Whereas Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., records the passing of our esteemed Brother, Walter Whiffen, Jr., on April 21, 1934; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy to his wife and relatives in their bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,  
Press Secretary.

### Roy Wright, L. U. No. 711

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 711, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Roy Wright, loyal and active member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes as our wholehearted appreciation of past Brotherly relations, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

L. F. MURRAY,  
FRANK VERCHOT,  
JAMES R. LOWRY,  
Committee.

### W. Hickey, L. U. No. 86

Whereas it has been the will of Divine Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, W. Hickey; and

Whereas Local No. 86 has lost a true Brother and the community an untiring worker in the cause of union labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 86 hereby extend their sincere sympathy and

heartfelt condolence to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a body we stand in silence for one minute in his memory and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and also that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be mailed to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

GEORGE A. SCHNURR,  
PATRICK J. COLLINS,  
WILLIAM WEGMAN,  
Committee.

### Charles Stalbird, L. U. No. 377

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Stalbird; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Stalbird Local Union No. 377 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 377 recognizes its great loss, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 377 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 377; and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood.

STEPHEN DALTON,  
HAROLD OLIVER,  
ERNEST FORNEST,  
Committee.

### Oscar F. Nielson, L. U. No. 106

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take into His bosom our beloved friend and Brother, Oscar F. Nielson, it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 106, I. B. E. W., Jamestown, N. Y., mourn the death of our Brother;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. R. McLEAN,  
F. J. BALL,  
ELMER STROMDAHL,  
Committee.

### Frank M. Rogers, L. U. No. 151

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our true and beloved Brother, Frank M. Rogers; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 151, deeply mourn our loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late brother, Frank Rogers, the deepest sympathy of the members of Local No. 151, in this their hour of darkest bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the order, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in his memory.

R. A. ROSS,  
WALTER MANN,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

Attest:  
FRED F. DUNNE,  
Secretary.

### Patrick F. Mathews, L. U. No. 151

Whereas the Almighty God has seen fit at this time to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Patrick F. Mathews;

Whereas in his passing Local Union No. 151 has lost a faithful member; the members of the local wish to extend to the bereaved family and friends their heartfelt sympathy in this their darkest hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother.

R. A. ROSS,  
WALTER MANN,  
B. E. HAYLAND,  
Committee.

Attest:  
FRED F. DUNNE,  
Secretary.



# FULL TEXT OF EPOCHAL TELEPHONE DECISION

(Continued from page 250)

many questions in opposition to these determinations of costs and allocations, while appellee contends that the costs as found were less than the true costs and that the full amounts paid under the license contracts should have been allowed.

The evidence with respect to the value of appellee's property employed in its intrastate business at Chicago is voluminous. The evidence shows the original or book cost of this property, the market value of land, and estimates of the cost of reproduction new of the other physical property constituting appellee's telephone plant. There was also evidence of the condition of the property, together with estimates of accrued depreciation. Appellants submitted no valuations since one made by the commission in 1923,<sup>\*</sup> but presented detailed criticisms of appellee's estimates. The District Court found that the method adopted by appellee's witness in ascertaining the cost of reproduction new was reliable and that appellee's estimates were substantially correct. The court encountered difficulties in making its valuations for the years 1931 and 1932. It took notice of the general fall in values which had accompanied the depression in business. And for that reason, the court fixed values for 1931 and 1932 which in its opinion "gave due consideration to the element of the present decline". The court found that the fair rate of depreciation to be applied to reproduction cost new was 16 per cent for the years 1923 to 1928, inclusive, and 15 per cent for the succeeding years; and that the amount to be added to reproduction cost new on account of going value was 8 per cent of that cost. The court also made findings as to the appellee's working cash capital, the amounts invested in materials and supplies and in property in course of construction, and as to these three items there is no controversy.

The court's findings, for each year, of the fair value of appellee's property, used and useful in its intrastate business in the Chicago area, including working cash capital, materials and supplies, construction work in progress and going value, taking the average amount for the year, and the court's findings as to the original or average book cost of the same property, but without going value, are as follows:

	Fair Value	Book Cost
1923	\$124,200,000	\$95,074,135
1924	136,500,000	105,291,980
1925	148,500,000	117,730,538
1926	151,500,000	130,857,355
1927	167,000,000	146,173,197
1928	173,000,000	159,622,212
1929	184,000,000	168,988,816
1930	187,120,000	178,157,620
1931	179,100,000	181,925,963
1932	166,500,000	181,925,963

Appellants contend that the findings as to fair value are excessive. Appellee insists that they are too low. In particular, appellee says that the property

was undervalued through excessive deductions for existing depreciation. Appellee maintains that the evidence shows a maximum depreciation of 9 per cent for the years 1923 to 1928, and of 8 per cent thereafter, instead of the 16 per cent and 15 per cent deducted by the court.

In computing the net revenue from the intrastate business in Chicago, the court made adjustments in operating expenses with respect to the payments to the Western Electric Company and the American Company, as above stated, and also reduced to some extent the annual charges for depreciation. By these adjustments, the amount of the net revenue as found by the court largely exceeded that shown by appellee's books. For example, the amount available for return in the year 1923 under the existing rates appears to have been \$5,347,533 according to appellee's books, while the amount found by the court to have been available for return in that year is \$6,646,183. We shall presently refer to the comparison for the other years.

The court found that, if the rates in suit had been effective, appellee's net earnings on its intrastate business would have thereby been reduced to the extent of \$1,541,668 for 1923, and by somewhat greater amounts in later years except in 1931 and 1932. As thus estimated, the net revenue available for return from the intrastate business in Chicago under the rates in suit would have been as follows: 1923, \$5,104,515; 1924, \$5,932,959; 1925, \$6,297,890; 1926, \$6,402,128; 1927, \$6,686,503; 1928, \$6,914,459; 1929, \$8,939,602; 1930, \$8,492,385; 1931, \$8,392,555; 1932, \$6,750,000.

The court found that the fair rate of return on the average fair value of the intrastate property was 7½ per cent for each of the years 1923 to 1927, inclusive, 7 per cent for each of the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, 6½ per cent for 1931, and 5½ per cent for 1932. On the basis of these findings of fact, the court concluded that the rates in suit were confiscatory at all times from the date of the commission's order.

1. *The experience of the company under the existing rates.* The effect of the decision below, and of the findings upon which it is based, strikingly appears if we put aside for the moment the rates in suit and consider that effect in relation to the existing rates under which the Illinois company has conducted its business since 1920. That is, if we compare the amounts available for return—the net intrastate income in Chicago under existing rates—as shown (1) by appellee's statement from its books and (2) by the court's adjustments, with (3) the amount of the net income which, under the findings of fair value, income, expenses, and rate of return, would be necessary to avoid confiscations. The following table—with columns correspondingly designated—gives the comparison:<sup>\*</sup>

	(1)	(2)	(3)
1923	\$5,347,533	\$6,646,183	\$9,315,000
1924	6,230,178	7,483,954	10,237,500
1925	6,650,718	7,880,451	11,137,500
1926	6,887,012	8,052,698	11,362,500
1927	6,877,089	8,363,580	12,525,000
1928	7,601,567	8,627,760	12,110,000
1929	9,490,091	10,679,602	12,880,000
1930	9,152,490	10,138,263	13,098,400
1931	8,494,616	9,826,299	11,641,500
1932	—	8,000,000	9,157,500

<sup>\*</sup> Column (1) gives the net intrastate income in Chicago as shown by the company from its books; column (2) the amount as adjusted by the District Court; and column (3) the amount required by the court's findings.

On this showing, the findings if accepted would compel the conclusion that when the commission's order was made in 1923, not only the new rates, but the existing rates as well were grossly confiscatory; that appellee was receiving under the existing rates, according to its books, a net return of \$5,347,533 when it was entitled to nearly \$4,000,000 more, or \$9,315,000, to prevent its property from being confiscated. The table shows a similar situation in the succeeding years. Again, the inference would be irresistible that the existing rates were confiscatory when they were prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois (the predecessor of the present commission) in December, 1920, to be effective January 1, 1921. In the comprehensive disclosure of appellee's financial condition there is nothing to permit an inference of any radical change which would have made rates, compensatory in 1921, confiscatory in 1923.

But, instead of challenging the existing rates as constituting an invasion of constitutional right, appellee when summoned by the commission, in September, 1921, in the proceeding which led to the order now under review, asserted that the existing rates were just and reasonable. In its answer to the commission, appellee alleged "that its rates and charges heretofore approved and authorized by the aforesaid order of the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois, entered on the 20th day of December, 1920, and now in full force and effect, are just and reasonable, and that the burden of proof is upon whomsoever avers, or seeks to show, that said rates and charges are unjust or unreasonable". And when this suit was brought in September, 1923, to prevent the enforcement of the new rates, appellee did not seek to enjoin the existing rates.

The financial history of the Illinois Company repels the suggestion that during all these years it was suffering from confiscatory rates. Its capital stock rose from \$9,000,000 in 1901, to \$70,000,000 in 1923, \$80,000,000 in 1925, \$110,000,000 in 1927, \$130,000,000 in 1929, and \$150,000,000 in 1930. Its funded debt, which was somewhat less than \$50,000,000 in 1923, continued at about the same amount until 1930. During this period appellee paid the interest on its debt and 8 per cent dividends on its stock. Its "fixed capital reserves",<sup>\*</sup> which embraced the depreciation reserve presently to be mentioned, rose from \$37,575,004 in 1923, to \$63,966,748 in 1930, and to \$69,242,667 in 1931. The company's surplus and undivided profits over and above these capital reserves increased from \$5,600,326 in 1923, to \$22,907,654 in 1930, and to \$23,767,381 in 1931. Its "fixed capital", that is, the book cost of "total plant and general equipment", which was \$145,984,084 at the end of 1923, increased to \$288,381,090 at the end of 1930, and to \$291,259,580 at the end of 1931.<sup>†</sup> We do not lose sight of the fact that this showing embraces the entire business of the Illinois Company, both interstate and intrastate. But it appears that the intrastate investment in the Chicago area approximated 60 per cent of the entire investment of appellee in the state. The book cost of the plant in service and general equipment in intrastate business in Chicago increased from \$95,582,266 at the end of 1923 to \$174,160,314 at the end of 1930, and to \$177,384,652 at the end

<sup>\*</sup> The "fixed capital reserves" are the depreciation reserve and the reserve for amortization of intangible capital. The latter reserve ranged from \$182,041.50, in the year 1923, to \$274,086.36 in 1930, and to \$289,018.77 in 1931.

<sup>†</sup> This is according to the company's "Plant and General Equipment Accounts for the Chicago and State Areas."

<sup>\*</sup> See 38 F (2d) p. 86; 282 U. S. pp. 144, 145.



of 1931.<sup>12</sup> "The gross additions" to the company's property in the Chicago area, the company states, "were spread fairly evenly over the period."—"The business expanded with great rapidity. The number of telephones in Chicago increased from 690,000 at the end of 1923 to 940,000 at the end of 1931, and was 987,000 at the peak in 1929". During the nine years "a greater amount of plant was added new to the property than was in service at the beginning of the term". The company informs us that the property was kept "at a high and even standard of maintenance throughout the years involved" and "was at all times capable of giving adequate telephone service abreast of the art". The property has been efficiently and economically operated and the company has enjoyed excellent credit.

This actual experience of the company is more convincing than tabulations of estimates. In the face of that experience, we are unable to conclude that the company has been operating under confiscatory intrastate rates. Yet, as we have said, the conclusion that the existing rates have been confiscatory—and grossly confiscatory—would be inescapable if the findings below were accepted. In that event, the company would not only be entitled to resist reduction through the rates in suit, but to demand, as a constitutional right, a large increase over the rates which have enabled it to operate with outstanding success. Elaborate calculations which are at war with realities are of no avail. The glaring incongruity between the effect of the findings below as to the amounts of return that must be available in order to avoid confiscation and the actual results of the company's business makes it impossible to accept those findings as a basis of decision.

2. *The effect of the reduction through the rates in suit.* The foregoing considerations limit our inquiry. It is not necessary to traverse the wide field of controversy to which we are invited and to review the host of contested points presented by counsel. In the view that the existing rates cannot be regarded as inadequate, the question is simply as to the effect of the reduction in net income by the rates in suit. The question is whether the company has established, with the clarity and definiteness befitting the cause, that this reduction would bring about confiscation. *Los Angeles Gas Co. v. Railroad Commission*, 289 U. S. 287, 304, 305. The amounts of the reduction for the respective years are not in dispute.<sup>13</sup> It would have been \$1,541,668 for 1923, would have been greatest, at \$1,740,000, for 1929, and least, at \$1,270,000, for 1932.

*Operating expenses.* In determining the effect of these reductions and what amounts would still be available to the company for net return, we come to the questions raised by the company's charges to operating expenses. Charges to operating expenses may be as important as valuations of property. Thus, excessive charges of \$1,500,000 to operating expenses would be the equivalent of 6 per cent on \$25,000,000 in a rate base. In this instance, against the reductions which the rates in suit would have effected, are the considerable sums which would be

added to the amounts available for return by the adjustments in operating expenses made by the District Court.<sup>14</sup> These adjustments embraced overpayments found to have been made by the Illinois Company in its transactions with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Western Electric Company. In 1923, the overpayment to the former company, treating its outlay, or the cost of its service to its subsidiary, as the measure of the operating expense, was found to be \$573,819; the average of the annual overpayments, as found for the years 1923 to 1927, inclusive, amounted to \$545,443.<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that on the same basis of adjustment there would have been an increase (averaging \$256,036) in operating expenses for the years 1929 to 1931, when the cost of the service exceeded the license payments.<sup>16</sup> The court below found overpayments to the Western Electric Company of \$332,470 in 1931 and 1932, respectively.<sup>17</sup> There are numerous contentions presented by each of the parties in relation to these adjustments—by appellants, to decrease, and by appellee, to increase, the amounts of expense allowed—but we shall not undertake to pass upon them in view of the determinative nature, for the present purpose, of the remaining question as to the sums which the company has annually charged to operating expenses for depreciation.

*Annual allowances for depreciation.* The commission, in the order under review, concluded that the depreciation reserve (amounting, at the end of 1922, for the Chicago property, interstate and intrastate, to about \$26,000,000) had been built up by annual additions that were in excess of the amounts required. The commission provided for "a combined maintenance and replacement allowance" which it considered sufficient to protect the investment in the property and to permit the company "to accrue a reserve in the anticipation of property retirements". On the first hearing, the District Court considered that the effect of that ruling was to reduce the amount charged for depreciation to the operating expenses in 1923 to the extent of about \$1,800,000.<sup>18</sup> The company did not comply with the commission's requirement but continued its own method of computing the annual allowances. We adverted to this question on the former appeal. We said that the recognition of the ownership of the property represented by the depreciation reserve did not justify the continuance of excessive charges to operating expenses. We thought that the experience of the Illinois Company, together with a careful analysis of the results shown under comparable conditions, by other companies which are part of the Bell system, should afford a sound basis for judgment as to the amount which in fairness both to public and private interest should be allowed as an annual charge. 282 U. S. pp. 157-159. The District Court in making its findings stated that it had considered the data to which we referred, but we are not advised as to the precise method of its calculations.<sup>19</sup> The annual amounts allowed by the court for depreciation, as compared with those which appellee charged on its books to operating expenses,<sup>20</sup> are as follows:

	Court's Allowances	Book Charges
1923	\$4,000,000	\$4,222,000
1924	4,250,000	4,470,000
1925	4,750,000	5,048,000
1926	5,400,000	5,767,000
1927	6,000,000	6,335,000
1928	6,850,000	7,009,000
1929	7,000,000	7,436,000
1930	7,200,000	7,865,000
1931	7,400,000	8,133,000

Broadly speaking, depreciation is the loss, not restored by current maintenance, which is due to all the factors causing the ultimate retirement of the property. These factors embrace wear and tear, decay, inadequacy, and obsolescence.<sup>21</sup> Annual depreciation is the loss which takes place in a year. In determining reasonable rates for supplying public service, it is proper to include in the operating expenses, that is, in the cost of producing the service, an allowance for consumption of capital in order to maintain the integrity of the investment in the service rendered.<sup>22</sup> The amount necessary to be provided annually for this purpose is the subject of estimate and computation. In this instance, the company has used the "straight line" method of computation, a method approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. 177 I. C. C. pp. 408, 413. By this method the annual depreciation charge is obtained by dividing the estimated service value by the number of years of estimated service life. The method is designed to spread evenly over the service life of the property the loss which is realized when the property is ultimately retired from service. According to the principle of this accounting practice, the loss is computed upon the actual cost of the property as entered upon the books, less the expected salvage, and the amount charged each year is one year's pro rata share of the total amount.<sup>23</sup> Because of the many different classes of plant, some with long and some with short lives, some having large salvage and others little salvage or no salvage, and because of the large number of units of a class, the company employs averages, that is, average service life, average salvage of poles, of telephones, etc.

While property remains in the plant, the estimated depreciation rate is applied to the book cost and the resulting amounts are charged currently as expenses of operation. The same amounts are credited to the account for depreciation reserve, the "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation". When property is retired, its cost is taken out of the capital accounts, and its cost, less salvage, is taken out of the depreciation reserve account. According to the practice of the company, the depreciation reserve is not held as a separate fund but is invested in plant and equipment. As the allowances for depreciation, credited to the depreciation reserve account, are charged to operating expenses, the depreciation reserve invested in the property thus represents, at a given time, the amount

<sup>12</sup> The book cost of the "Plant in Service and General Equipment" for the Chicago area, including both interstate and intrastate business, rose from \$100,040,051 at the end of 1923 to \$191,286,165 at the end of 1930 and to \$195,422,113 at the end of 1931.

<sup>13</sup> The amounts of the reduction in intrastate income in Chicago, if the rates in suit had been effective, as shown by the company and found by the District Court, are as follows: 1923, \$1,541,668; 1924, \$1,550,995; 1925, \$1,582,561; 1926, \$1,650,570; 1927, \$1,677,077; 1928, \$1,713,301; 1929, \$1,740,000; 1930, \$1,645,878; 1931, \$1,433,744; 1932, \$1,270,000.

<sup>14</sup> See comparison of the amounts of net return as shown by the company with the amounts as adjusted by the District Court, in table, *supra*, p. 6.

<sup>15</sup> *Supra*, p. 4, Note 5.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Supra*, p. 3, Note 4.

<sup>18</sup> 38 F. (2d) pp. 86, 87.

<sup>19</sup> 3 F. Supp. p. 605.

<sup>20</sup> The company's charges on its books were based on original cost. The company claims considerably larger amounts as the result of recomputations for each class of property according to its replacement value new.

<sup>21</sup> Depreciation, as defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, "is the loss in service value not restored by current maintenance and incurred in connection with the consumption or prospective retirement of property in the course of service from causes against which the carrier is not protected by insurance, which are known to be in current operation, and whose effect can be forecast with a reasonable approach to accuracy." 177 I. C. C. p. 422.

<sup>22</sup> See *Knoxville v. Water Company*, 212 U. S. 1, 13, 14; *Kansas City Southern Railway v. United States*, 231 U. S. 423, 448; *Denver v. Denver Union Water Company*, 246 U. S. 178, 191; *Southwestern Bell Telephone Company v. Public Service Commission*, 262 U. S. 276, 278; *Georgia Railway and Power Company v. Railroad Commission*, 262 U. S. 625, 633; *United Railways v. West*, 280 U. S. 234, 253, 260; *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company*, 282 U. S. 133, 158; *Clark's Ferry Bridge Company v. Public Service Commission* (February 5, 1934), 291 U. S. —.

<sup>23</sup> See 177 I. C. C. pp. 431, et seq.



of the investment which has been made out of the proceeds of telephone rates for the ostensible purpose of replacing capital consumed. If the predictions of service life were entirely accurate and retirements were made when and as these predictions were precisely fulfilled, the depreciation reserve would represent the consumption of capital, on a cost basis, according to the method which spreads that loss over the respective service periods. But if the amounts charged to operating expenses and credited to the account for depreciation reserve are excessive, to that extent subscribers for the telephone service are required to provide, in effect, capital contributions, not to make good losses incurred by the utility in the service rendered and thus to keep its investment unimpaired but to secure additional plant and equipment upon which the utility expects a return.

Confiscation being the issue, the company has the burden of making a convincing showing that the amounts it has charged to operating expenses for depreciation have not been excessive. That burden is not sustained by proof that its general accounting system has been correct. The calculations are mathematical but the predictions underlying them are essentially matters of opinion.<sup>22</sup> They proceed from studies of the "behavior of large groups" of items. These studies are beset with a host of perplexing problems. Their determination involves the examination of many variable elements and opportunities for excessive allowances, even under a correct system of accounting, are always present. The necessity of checking the results is not questioned. The predictions must meet the controlling test of experience.

In this instance, the evidence of expert computations of the amounts required for annual allowances does not stand alone. In striking contrast is the proof of the actual condition of the plant as maintained—proof which the company strongly emphasizes as complete and indisputable in its sharp criticism of the amount of accrued depreciation found by the District Court in valuing the property. The company insists that "the existing depreciation in the property, physical and functional, does not exceed 9 per cent in the years 1923 to 1928 and 8 per cent thereafter." The existing depreciation as thus asserted by the company, and the amounts it shows as the depreciation reserve allocated to the intrastate business in Chicago (taking in each case the average amounts per year) are as follows:

Years	Existing Depreciation	Depreciation Reserve <sup>23</sup>
1923	\$11,992,000	\$26,797,000
1924	12,865,000	29,316,000
1925	13,775,000	32,155,000
1926	14,621,000	35,572,000
1927	15,360,000	39,352,000
1928	16,241,000	42,769,000
1929	15,360,000	44,515,000
1930	15,863,000	45,829,000
1931	15,828,000	48,362,000

<sup>22</sup> In the exposition in evidence, to which the company's counsel refers in their argument, of the "Straight Line Depreciation Practice" of the companies in the Bell system, it is said: "The proper interpretation of the data regarding plant life and salvage obtainable from accounts, records and statistics is of equal importance with the integrity of the data themselves. It would seem that we should have first: investigations of past service life and salvage through sound accounting and statistical methods; second: investigations of the conditions surrounding the employment of such plant in the past and of the extent to which such conditions still prevail; third: the best possible forecast of conditions looming in the future which should exert a modifying influence upon either life or salvage. And then, the active judgment which fuses the experience of the past, so far as it is still pertinent, and the expectation for the future, so far as it is presently pertinent, into a just and reasonable determination of the current rate of depreciation for the time being."

In explanation of this large difference, the company urges that the depreciation reserve in a given year does not purport to measure the actual depreciation at that time; that there is no regularity in the development of depreciation; that it does not proceed in accordance with any fixed rule; that as to a very large part of the property there is no way of predicting the extent to which there will be impairment in a particular year. Many different causes operating differently at different times with respect to different sorts of property produce the ultimate loss against which protection is sought. As the accruals to the depreciation reserve are the result of calculations which are designed evenly to distribute the loss over estimated service life, the accounting reserve will ordinarily be in excess of the actual depreciation. Further, there are the special conditions of a growing plant,—there are new plant groups in operation on which depreciation is accruing but which are not yet represented, or are but slightly represented, in the retirement losses". Where, as in this instance, there has been a rapid growth, retirements at one point of time will relate for the most part to the smaller preceding plant, while the depreciation reserve account is currently building up to meet the "increased eventual retirement liability" of the enlarged plant.

Giving full weight to these considerations, we are not persuaded that they are adequate to explain the great disparity which the evidence reveals. As the company's counsel say: "The reserve balance and the actual depreciation at any time can be compared only after examining the property to ascertain its condition; the depreciation, physical and functional, thus found can be measured in dollars and the amount compared with the reserve". Here, we are dealing not simply with a particular year but with a period of many years—a fairly long range of experience—and with careful and detailed examinations made both at the beginning and near the end of that period. The showing of the condition of the property, and of the way in which it has been maintained, puts the matter in a strong light. In substance, the company tells us: The property in Chicago is a modern Bell system plant. Through the process of current maintenance, worn, damaged or otherwise defective parts were being constantly removed before their impairment affected the telephone service. The factors of "inadequacy" and "obsolescence" were continuously anticipated by the company, so that the telephone service might not be impaired, "and no depreciation of that character was ever present in the plant, except to the slight extent that obsolete items of plant were found" as stated by the company's witnesses. One of these witnesses testified that, in his examination of the plant to determine existing depreciation, he understood "that anything that was obsolete or inadequate was to be depreciated accordingly." We are told by the company that in that investigation—"Condition new was assumed to be free from defects or impairment of any kind, that is, perfect or 100 per cent condition, and the thing as it stood in actual use in the plant was compared with the same thing new". "All existing depreciation, both physical and functional, was reduced to a

<sup>23</sup> The company obtains these average amounts from the total Chicago depreciation reserve at the end of each year, multiplied by the percentage found to be applicable to the intrastate business, with a deduction of one-half of the increase during the year in order to obtain the average. The balance in the depreciation reserve for the entire Chicago property, interstate and intrastate, increased from \$4,384,828 at the end of 1911 to \$29,306,122 at the end of 1923.

percentage, and subtracted from 100 per cent". The service measured up to the standards of the telephone art at all times. The plant capable of giving such service "was not functionally deficient, in any practical sense. This is not to say that parts of the plant did not from time to time become inadequate or obsolete, but that the company continuously anticipates and forestalls inadequacy and obsolescence. Before a thing becomes inadequate or obsolete it is removed from the plant." But little variation was found in the percentage of existing depreciation during the years 1923 to 1931.<sup>24</sup> The company points out that the commission found, in its order of 1923, that the property was then "in at least 90 per cent condition". "The weighted total or overall condition", the company shows, "is 91 per cent for the years 1923-1928 and 92 per cent for subsequent years."

This condition, kept at a nearly constant level, directs attention to the amounts expended for current maintenance. In the process of current maintenance, "new parts" are "installed to replace old parts" in units of property not retired. Such "substitutions or repairs" are separate from the amounts which figure in the depreciation reserve. The distinction between expenses for current maintenance and depreciation is theoretically clear. Depreciation is defined as the expense occasioned by the using up of physical property employed as fixed capital; current maintenance, as the expense occasioned in keeping the physical property in the condition required for continued use during its service life. But it is evident that the distinction is a difficult one to observe in practice with scientific precision, and that outlays for maintenance charged to current expenses may involve many substitutions of new for old parts which tend to keep down the accrued depreciation. The amounts charged by the company to current maintenance year by year, the amounts credited to the depreciation reserve, and the total of the two sets of charges to operating expenses for the intrastate property in Chicago are as follows:

	Current Maintenance	Depreciation	Total
1923	\$5,643,623	\$4,222,000	\$9,865,623
1924	6,043,737	4,470,000	10,513,737
1925	6,563,193	5,048,000	11,611,193
1926	7,714,364	5,767,000	13,481,364
1927	8,849,550	6,335,000	15,184,550
1928	9,941,143	7,009,000	16,950,143
1929	10,671,576	7,436,000	18,107,576
1930	11,372,858	7,865,000	19,237,858
1931	10,842,053	8,133,000	18,975,053

These aggregate amounts range from over 30 per cent to nearly 40 per cent of the total

<sup>24</sup> Referring to the period 1923 to 1931, and to the company's exhibit, the company's counsel state—that "the percentage of depreciation in the various classes of plant did not vary materially during the period, with the exception of three classes, namely, central office equipment, private branch exchanges and booths and special fittings. In the case of central office equipment, there were large installations of new equipment in 1929 which had the effect of raising the per cent condition for the entire class from 92 per cent for prior years to 93 per cent for 1929 and subsequent years. In the case of private branch exchanges, the percentage condition improved gradually from 88 per cent in 1923 to 94 per cent in 1930 due to the large proportion of new installations and correspondingly large retirements of the old. In the case of booths and special fittings, the percentage condition gradually improved from 78 per cent in 1923 to 85 per cent at the end of the period, in this case also because of abnormally large changes of booths at pay stations. These are the changes which in the main account for the fact that the overall condition of the plant rose from 91 per cent for the years 1923-1928 to 92 per cent thereafter."



amounts charged by the company to operating expenses.<sup>22</sup>

In the light of the evidence as to the expenditures for current maintenance and the proved condition of the property—in the face of the disparity between the actual extent of depreciation, as ascertained according to the comprehensive standards used by the company's witnesses, and the amount of the depreciation reserve—it cannot be said that the company has established that the reserve merely represents the consumption of capital in the service rendered. Rather it appears that the depreciation reserve to a large extent represents provision for capital additions, over and above the amount required to cover capital consumption. This excess in the balance of the reserve account has been built up by excessive annual allowances for depreciation charged to operating expenses.

In answer to appellants' criticism, the company suggests that an adjustment might be made by giving credit in favor of the telephone users "in an amount equal to 3½ per cent upon the difference between the depreciation reserve and the amount deducted from the valuation for existing depreciation". The suggestion is beside the point. The point is as to the necessity for the annual charges for depreciation, as made or claimed by the company, in order to avoid confiscation through the rates in suit. On that point the company has the burden of proof. We find that this burden has not been sustained. Nor is the result changed by figuring the allowances at the somewhat reduced amounts fixed by the court below.<sup>23</sup>

We find this point to be a critical one. The questionable amounts annually charged to operating expenses for depreciation are large enough to destroy any basis for holding that it has been convincingly shown that the reduction in income through the rates in suit would produce confiscation.

The case has long been pending and should be brought to an end. The company has had abundant opportunity to establish its contentions. In seeking to do so, the company has submitted elaborate estimates and computations, but these have overshot the mark. Proving too much, they fail of the intended effect. It is not the function of the court to attempt to construct out of this voluminous record independent calculations to invalidate the challenged rates. It is enough that the rates have been established by competent authority and that their invalidity has not been satisfactorily proved.

The decree below is reversed and the cause is remanded with direction to dissolve the interlocutory injunction, to provide for the refunding, in accordance with the terms of that injunction and of the bonds given pursuant thereto, of the amounts charged by the company in excess of the rates in suit, and to dismiss the bill of complaint.

<sup>22</sup> The total amounts charged by the company for operating expenses in the intrastate business at Chicago appear to be as follows: 1923, \$31,550,286; 1924, \$33,275,574; 1925, \$35,649,160; 1926, \$38,893,042; 1927, \$42,142,649; 1928, \$45,704,899; 1929, \$48,489,647; 1930, \$49,319,993; 1931, \$47,904,196.

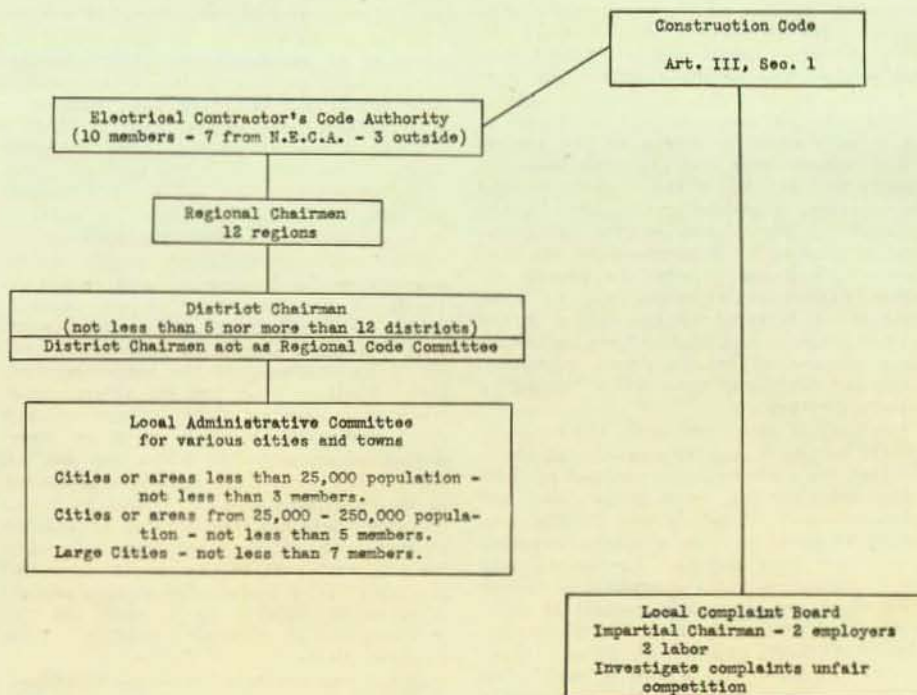
<sup>23</sup> See, *supra*, p. 11.

### CAN LABOR ALONE BUILD DISTRIBUTION?

(Continued from page 248)

method of distribution requires continuity of management interest and since manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and bankers have not been able to achieve this continuity in their own operations, it seems apparent that labor alone can provide continuity of management interest in distribution.

### SET-UP UNDER ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING CODE



### NATION ORGANIZED UNDER CONTRACTING CODE

(Continued from page 244)

gether in conference, and will advise the Code Authority that he desires their appointment as District chairmen to serve as members of the Regional Code Committee. Such appointments will be made by the Code Authority subject to replacement by the Code Authority as it may deem advisable.

"The first duty of the District Chairman of a District Code Committee will be to obtain from representative groups, chapters of the N. E. C. A., or local associations within each city or trade area in his assigned District, the nominations for membership of Local Administrative Committees, the Chairmen of such Local Administrative Committees to constitute the District Code Committee under the District chairman.

"Such nominations for members of Local Administrative Committees, with the exception of one member of each committee, shall be from members of the N. E. C. A. in good standing.

"The candidates should be thoroughly versed in the technique and problems of the industry, with wide experience and well-informed on industry relations, and should be men of fair and impartial temperament, highly respected in their communities. They should be men in position to make the necessary contribution of time and service required for the industry welfare.

"Nominations for a Local Administrative Committee should be representative of the various interests within the jurisdiction of the Committee—men familiar with the special problems of large and small contractors, union and open shops, industrial, commercial and residential work, etc. Generally, the Committee for a city of less than 25,000 population

should consist of not less than three (3) members; for cities of 25,000 to 250,000 population, not less than five (5) members; and for larger cities seven (7) or more members.

### Data Demanded

"The necessary information and data to indicate that they are truly representative of their respective local areas, shall be forwarded through the Regional Chairman to the Code Authority, with the recommendation of the Regional Chairman for their appointment.

"The Regional Code Committee will act for the Code Authority in coordinating the activities of the various Local Administrative Committees and in the dissemination of information, securing Code compliance and adjusting complaints.

"It shall be the duty of the Regional Chairman to keep in touch with the activities of the Local Administrative Committees within his Region, and, to this end, each District Chairman will report at regular intervals to the Regional Chairman upon the activities of Local Administrative Committees within his particular District. The Regional Chairman is authorized to make such trips as shall be necessary to properly cover the supervision of his Region and to keep himself informed regarding administration of the Code within his Region."

### In Behalf of Amusement

In order that our locals giving progressive bridge parties may have appropriate and decorative equipment, we have secured card decks bearing the Brotherhood's seal, and the union label. These can be had at 75c a pack.



## UTOPIALESS AMERICA CAN RAISE LABOR INCOME

(Continued from page 246)

## FARM PLANT (Millions of Dollars)

Year	Non-Residence Farm Buildings	Livestock	Implements and Machinery	Total	% of 1900
1900	4,215.7	3,075.5	749.8	8,041.0	100.0
1910	4,784.9	2,897.2	1,206.0	8,888.1	110.5
1920	6,359.0	2,731.7	1,843.5	10,934.2	136.0
1930	5,560.7	2,636.7	2,005.9	10,203.2	126.9

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM  
PREVIOUS CENSUS YEAR

Year	Land in Farms	Crop Land Harvested
1900	+ 34.6	+ 26.0
1910	+ 4.8	+ 9.7
1920	+ 8.8	+ 11.8
1930	+ 3.2	- 0.1

## (B) Mining Capacity (Bituminous coal)

"Practical capacity"—deductions from theoretical capacity for plant breakdowns, seasonality, etc.

"Practical capacity" for coal mines = 265 days or a possible production of 647,000,000 tons per year.

Actual production, 1929 = 535,000,000 tons or about 83 per cent of practical capacity.

These figures are based on reports from 6,057 active mines in 1929. In addition the Bureau of Mines carries 1,355 idle and obsolete mines on its lists which have a possible additional capacity of 160,000,000 tons.

## (C) Portland Cement Mills

Practical capacity = 213,000,000 barrels a year.

Actual production, 1929 = 107,646,036 barrels or 82.4 per cent of practical capacity.

## (D) Electric Utility Capacity

Note: due to the necessity for providing for unusual peak loads at all times, the average power generated in any year is always much less than it would be if the plant were operated at the peak the year around.

RATED CAPACITY AND OUTPUT OF  
CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHT AND  
POWER STATIONS

Year	Average Rated Capacity of Generators (KW)	Power Generated (Thousands of KWH)	Percent of Rated Capacity Utilized
(1) Census record:			
1902	1,112,000	2,507,051	25.7%
1912	4,920,000	11,569,110	26.8 "
1922	13,781,000	40,291,536	33.4 "
1932	33,742,000	79,657,467	26.9 "
(2) Edison Institute record:			
1926	22,777,000	69,210,000	34.7%
1927	24,025,400	74,560,000	35.4 "
1928	25,833,000	81,900,000	36.2 "
1929	28,267,900	91,700,000	37.0 "
1930	30,619,200	90,190,000	33.6 "
1931	32,564,600	87,120,000	30.5 "
1932	33,554,600	78,070,000	26.5 "
1933	33,523,400	79,815,000	27.2 "

To compute the number of KWH which could have been generated in the above table, it was assumed that the generators would have operated 8,760 hours in a year.

Mines and factories utilized about 82 per cent of their attainable or practical capacity in 1929. If national production had been increased 20 per cent in 1929 the peak load of electrical production would still have been only 87 per cent of rated generator capacity, leaving a reserve of 13 per cent.

## (E) Labor Force

Industry	Probable Force, 1929
Agriculture	10,483,917
Forestry and fishing	268,992
Extractions of Minerals	1,177,000
Manufactures	11,225,449
Construction	3,066,823
Transportation	4,506,088
Trade	8,241,508
Service industries	9,273,096
Not specified	587,047
Total gainfully employed	48,829,920

## LABOR SLACK

## 1. Agriculture

On the basis that three women and children workers are equivalent to one adult male worker, there were the equivalent of 9,636,639 male workers employed in agriculture in 1930, with a labor slack of approximately 2,000,000 workers or about one-fifth.

## 2. Construction

## (a) Building Construction:

Workers attached to the industry,	
1929	2,439,000
Builders and contractors	173,000
Total	2,612,000

Slack in the summer of 1929 was equivalent to 227,000 men, or about 9 per cent.

(b) Transportation Construction (streets, sewers, highways, etc.):

Number of workers attached to the industry = 454,800, including a labor slack of 43,000.

## (c) All Construction:

227,000
43,000

270,000 = labor slack, summer of 1929 or about 9 per cent of the labor force. This percentage was larger during the remainder of the year.

## 3. Manufacturing

Number of gainful workers attached to manufacturing (proprietors, firm members, wage earners and salaried workers) 1929 = 10,575,865.

Number of wage earners on payrolls April 1930 = 8,073,600. The "percentage of practical capacity (of the labor force) utilized was somewhere between 94.5 and 95.2 per cent."

Labor slack in 1929 was equivalent to 525,000 persons or about 5 per cent.

Had manufacturing been increased from 81 per cent to 95 per cent of its capacity in 1929, an additional labor force of 950,000 workers would have been required. In other words slack from other industries would have been taken up.

## Independent Hand Trades:

Employment, April, 1930 = 360,329.  
"Labor slack sufficient to take care of some 19 or 20 per cent increase in operations with no additional labor force required."

## Electric Power Utilities:

Number of persons gainfully employed = 289,255. "In 1929 a very small number of additional men would have been needed for full capacity operation of the electric power utilities."

## 4. Transportation and Communication

	Labor Force
Steam railways	1,956,250
Water transportation	438,770
Street and highway transportation	1,238,567
Communication	817,564
All other groups	54,937
Total	4,506,088

## 5. Trade

(a) Automotive retailing:  
Employment = 922,193.

Slack = more than enough to increase business 18 per cent to 20 per cent.

(b) Wholesaling and all other retail trade:

Employment = 5,509,585.

Slack would handle considerable additional business.

(c) Financing, warehousing and storing and all other trades:

Employment in financing (banking, insurance, etc.) = 1,349,360 with practically no slack.

Warehousing and all other trades = 172,769 with no appreciable slack.

## 6. Public, Professional and Domestic Service:

(a) Public service = 1,049,576 persons employed. Slack = not less than 20,000 or 2 per cent of total.

(b) Professional service = 3,408,947 persons. Unemployment, April, 1930 = about 9 per cent but only some 30,000 at most available for employment in other lines, if we have full utilization of our productive plant and equipment.

(c) Domestic service = 4,814,573.

Slack = 240,000 persons or about 5 per cent. Of these 50 per cent might be absorbed in greater demand for services if we have greater incomes and the other 50 per cent or 120,000 could be attracted to other lines of work.

## (F) CONCLUSIONS

Industry	Percentage of Practical Capacity Utilized		
	1929	1930	1932
Bituminous coal mines	82.7	70.7	.....
Pennsylvania Anthracite mines	80.1	76.6	.....
Beehive coke ovens	57.8	29.5	.....
By-product coke ovens	94.6	78.3	.....
Petroleum refineries	86.4	76.9	.....
Electrolytic copper re- fineries	97.4	73.5	.....
Gypsum calcining plants	66.3	40.2	18.4
Wheat flour mills	44.1	43.5	.....
Cotton spinning mills	85.3	Not Available	.....
Automobile factories	85.0	55.0	.....
Auto tire factories	76.2	56.3	.....
Newsprint plants	84.7	72.2	.....
Pig iron plants	93.5	68.7	.....
Black blasting powder mills	51.3	44.1	.....
Commercial high explo- sive mills	81.4	72.4	.....
All manufacturing industry:			
1921 =	57.1%		
1923 =	72.2%		



## INDEXES OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF OUTPUT

Year	Agri-culture	Minerals	Manu-factures	Total
1900.....	100.0		100.0	100.0
1910.....	106.1	191.2	160.4	143.7
1920.....	127.2	267.6	219.2	193.7
1929.....	142.5	348.9	305.2	271.4
1930.....	144.2	301.6	243.7	226.2
1931.....	151.0	255.9	205.2	198.3
1932.....	140.2	216.2	161.6	162.9
1933.....	134.8	246.8	195.0	187.5

## BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 258)

nician to advance himself strictly on his technical merits. Employers have encouraged this state of affairs by promoting those who are willing to work unduly long hours and drive their fellow employees. Those who will act as stool pigeons and be always good "yes men". These "qualities" are recognized by some employers in preference to technical ability as stamping their possessors with the mark of the "true executive". The gain to the employer is questionable. When a man's mind is preoccupied with the inter-department politics his technical work is bound to suffer. It's a tough system when one has to step in another's face to get ahead.

## Business Continues on the Up-Swing

"Variety" recently carried the following optimistic account of the rise in radio network earnings: "Columbia claims contracts it already has for June, July and August constitute more than double the corresponding dollar-total for 1933. Network estimates that the time sales income for the summer of 1934 will show an increase of 125 per cent over that of 1933. Web states that the figures on which this percentage boost is based are not forecasts but are 'taken from the cold figures at the bottom of signed contracts for the summer.'"

## Protecting the Employees

The Associated Press reports that on May 15 President Roosevelt signed an executive order under which any employer subject to the code who dismisses or demotes an employee for making a complaint or giving evidence of code violations becomes liable to a \$500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both. The National Labor Board has repeatedly charged that employees have been penalized for giving testimony regarding code violation.

## More Employer Intrigue

Our remarks on company unions were prompted by the deal recently put over by the management and a few good "company men" at WOR in New York City. Since last summer the WOR technicians have sought the efforts of the I. B. E. W. to secure a working agreement. All its technical employees secured increases when the Code went into effect in December. Some received as much as \$15 per week raises. This was entirely due to I. B. E. W. intercession at the

Code hearings when the minimums were raised from \$20 to \$40 per week.

From the very beginning of the men's interest in I. B. E. W. the employers got in their intimidation by passing such subtle hints as "Be sure you know what you are doing." An executive was quoted as saying "If you lose your job through this, don't come to me to get you out of it." A new employee was also asked not to make application for union membership until he had talked it over with a certain executive. Hints were repeatedly passed to a few who could be depended upon to pass the word around that the men's union affiliation was not exactly what the company desired.

In April, the I. B. E. W., at the request of the employees' spokesmen, presented an agreement and demanded a final showdown. At once the employer opposition was made clear to the men in no unmistakable terms. By bribing the proper minority and by threats of losing their jobs to the others, the company forced its technicians to accept a company union.

This case has been reported in full and a protest made to Mr. William Farnsworth, Deputy Administrator, and he has assured us that the situation will receive his immediate attention. There are principles involved here which the I. B. E. W. is determined to have clarified and this case will be fought to a decisive conclusion.

The officers of this company union are Charles Singer, president; Harold L. Hadden, vice president; Paul Reveal, treasurer, and George Robinson, secretary.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## Indianapolis

"A meeting was held by all the technicians in Indianapolis and all signed applications for membership in the local I. B. E. W. union."

## Cleveland

"The difficulty with the management of WGAR, Cleveland, has been temporarily settled. The station has agreed to pay the union scale of \$45 to \$55 per week, but no working agreement has so far been reached."

## Dallas

"We heartily agree that it is our chief concern to strengthen our organization at this time. As a step towards this end, I am asking that you supply me with 25 reprints of the Radio Bulletin. We intend to distribute them among the broadcast technicians in the Southwest in a hope to bring more members into our ranks or at least to start their line of thought in the right direction."



## DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$2.50**

## DOORS OPEN ON A STALE TRADITION

(Continued from page 237)

South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. John N. Williamson, chairman, Majestic Building Denver.

Region XII covers Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. John S. Ankeney, chairman, Dallas Power and Light Building, Dallas.

Region XIII covers Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, Santa Fe.

Region XIV covers Southern California. Mr. Merle Armitage, care Barker Bros., Los Angeles.

Region XV covers Utah, Nevada and Northern California. Mr. Walter Heil, chairman, 2355 Filbert Street, San Francisco.

Region XVI covers Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Mr. Burt Brown Barker, chairman, 1021 Highland Drive, Portland.

## GREATEST SIGN BLINKS ON MICHIGAN BOULEVARD

(Continued from page 251)

of the most prominent figures on Chicago's 'sky-line of signs', will shortly leap into undisputed first place in the local galaxy with a giant spectacular which will be by far the largest in the city, and perhaps in the world, it was learned this week as details of the huge display, now being constructed by Federal Electric Company, were disclosed.

"The new spectacular, replacing the Chevrolet trade mark and moving message sign which has been a prominent feature on the Michigan Avenue skyline for several years, is being erected on Michigan Central air rights just east of the junction of Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street, one of the most prominent locations in the city. It is scheduled for completion between April 1 and 15."

## NATIONAL RENOVISING FOLLOWS FAMILIAR LINES

(Continued from page 245)

"And to jump from the home into commerce, the results of three annual campaigns staged by the Electrical League of the Tri-Cities in Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, is proof that commercial lighting and modernization work is available to the dealer or contractor who goes after it. Four out of every nine calls brought in business to the amount of \$193. Or, to put these results another way, more than \$110,000 worth of work was obtained by the 16 contractors participating. Almost \$7,000 for each contractor participating."

## NOTICE

Will Earl Perkins, card No. 15146, kindly get in touch with Clayton R. Lee, financial secretary of Local No. 38, 1248 Walnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio?



## CONTRIBUTES HUGE FUND TO CITY EXPENSES

(Continued from page 242)

paid to the United States by the lessees in 10 equal annual instalments including interest on the unpaid balance at 4 per cent per annum. It has been estimated that the cost of the equipment to be used by the city will amount to approximately \$6,300,000.00 and that, together with interest, the total outlay of the city for this purpose will be in the neighborhood of \$7,700,000.00.

"In addition to the foregoing, the lessees are obligated to pay the United States for the use of falling water as follows: 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour for firm energy; 0.5 mills per kilowatt hour for secondary energy.

"These rates are subject to revision at the end of 15 years and thereafter from time to time.

"The agreement contains provisions relating to allocation of energy, availability of generating capacity, etc., a full understanding of which requires a technical knowledge of engineering. For present purposes, therefore, we give below only a general outline of these obligations:

### "Allocation of firm energy:

	Per cent
State of Nevada	18
State of Arizona	18
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	36
Municipalities of Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Colton, Fullerton, Glendale, Newport Beach, Pasadena, Riverside, San Bernardino and Santa Ana	6
City of Los Angeles	13
Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., Southern Sierras Power Company, San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company and Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation	9
Total	100

"The obligation is placed upon the said lessees to take and pay for such firm energy not used by the other allottees as set forth below, subject to certain rights of priority granted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:

"Firm energy allocated to states of Nevada and Arizona and not used—to be taken one-half by city and one-half by company.

"Firm energy allocated to the municipalities and not contracted for on or before November 16, 1931 (this is now determined to be approximately 2 per cent)—to be taken by city.

"Firm energy allocated to Southern Sierras Power Company, San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company and Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation and not contracted for on or before November 16, 1931—to be taken by company.

"The amount of firm energy for the first year of operation is defined as being 4,240,000,000 kilowatt hours at transmission voltage. For every subsequent year the amount defined as firm energy shall be decreased by 8,760,000 kilowatt hours from that of the previous year.

"The minimum quantity of firm energy which the city shall take and/or pay for is 37 per cent of the total defined firm energy except as reduced by amounts contracted for by others.

"In addition thereto, the city agrees to take and pay for such additional quantity of firm energy, not to exceed 90,000,000 kilowatt hours per year, as may become available should the dam provide a maximum water

surface elevation in excess of 1,222 feet above sea level. However, in order to afford the lessees reasonable time to absorb the energy contracted for, the minimum annual payments for the first three years of their respective operations shall be in the following percentages of the ultimate annual obligation:

First year	55 per cent
Second year	70 per cent
Third year	85 per cent

"The agreement recites that energy shall be ready for delivery:

"To the city and municipalities, when 1,250,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy per year are available.

"To the district, when 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy per year are available, which date, however, shall not be sooner than one year after energy is ready for delivery to the city.

"To the company, when 4,240,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy are available, which date, however, shall not be sooner than three years after commencement of delivery of energy to the city and which shall not be until the water surface in the reservoir has reached an elevation of 1,150 feet above sea level. (These limitations are subject to modification.)

"It is anticipated that energy will become available to the city during the fiscal year 1935-1936.

"The only municipalities which have executed contracts for the purchase of energy are the cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. Under the terms of the agreement with the United States, the department will generate the energy contracted for by these municipalities and has also entered into agreements with the municipalities to transmit such energy for them."

## AWFUL ATTRITION AGAINST WORKERS SWEEPS ON

(Continued from page 249)

made in the melting furnaces. A typical furnace holds about 200 tons of molten glass and is large enough to contain a large reserve of glass beyond the amount needed for a single day's production of bulbs. A rectangular furnace containing 200 tons of molten glass feeds four bulb-making units, which may be operated independently.

### Mass Production Process Described

"A typical bulb-making unit fed by the melting furnace consists of: (1) a bulb making machine; (2) a hot belt conveyor; (3) a tractor conveyor for feeding bulbs from the hot-belt conveyor into (4) a round segmented feeder plate which feeds the bulbs into (5) a burn-off machine; (6) a conveyor for transferring the bulbs to (7) an annealing lehr; (8) a cooling conveyor; and (9) inspecting and loading tables.

"In the typical unit illustrated a 48-spindle bulb-making machine of the Ohio type has a ram operated by compressed air. The ram, to which are attached four holders, is automatically extended into the molten glass inside the furnace and each of the four holders, by suction, lifts out an exact quantity of molten glass, the quantity being determined by keeping the level of glass in the furnace constant within one thirty-

second of an inch. The ram then withdraws the holders and they deposit their loads of soft glass on four spindles extending upward from the machine. The indexing mechanism of the machine then moves clockwise into position for allowing the next four spindles to be supplied by the ram holders. Thus in succession the 48 spindles on the rotating machine are fed. While the spindles rotate, for the purpose of securing a uniform distribution of glass, the entire indexing mechanism of the machine revolves on its vertical axis.

"Following a set of four spindles around the machine from the furnace mouth one finds that at predetermined times they automatically change their position from upright or vertical to an outward or horizontal and finally to a downward position between the vertical and the horizontal. A cavity in the solid ball of glass is started by a plunger, and as the spindles rotate and change their position puffs of air are blown into cavity through cam-operated valves. For each spindle there is a mold. At a certain position the two halves of the mold close about the glass. A final blow of air is then turned on and retained till the mold is ready to open and discharge the formed bulb from the machine. The jaws of the mold then open, releasing the bulb, and the spindle moves outward and drops the bulb onto an asbestos conveyor. The four spindles, having thus completed the circuit of the revolving mechanism, are then ready to take their turn once more at the furnace mouth. Eleven other units of four spindles each (48 in all) are simultaneously in operation in various stages of forming the bulb.

"The process is almost entirely automatic, but one part of the operation is supervised. As the molten glass hangs on the spindle its weight elongates it, and its length before the mold closes about it is regulated by jets of air. It is necessary for an attendant to watch the process of elongation in order to regulate the amount of cooling air."

A more recent development than the Ohio machine described is the Corning bulb machine, also described in the bulletin, of which it is said, "This truly marvelous mechanism can produce as many as 440 bulbs per minute; and since the machine runs continuously day and night when production from the tank is begun, the daily capacity is far beyond the half-million mark."

It is thus computed that while in 1916-1919 in Plant A, for example, the output of bulbs per unit hours of manpower was 118.2, in 1931-32 with the 48 spindle Ohio machine described the output was 6,242.2 per unit hour; and with the more highly developed machine reached the astonishing total of 20,762.0 with the same expenditure of labor time.

And other parts of the manufacture and assembly of lamps have been similarly converted into automatic machine processes.



Between 1920 and 1931 the list prices of electric lamps of standard sizes were reduced by about half, which means that the manufacturing corporations were receiving almost as much money return on their larger production, in 1931 as in 1920 while their wage bill was reduced, apparently, between 60 and 70 per cent.

### RADIO CITY ANTICIPATES TOMORROW'S WORLD

(Continued from page 241)

self-controlled as to thermodynamics by a registering thermostat. Twenty million cubic feet of air is forced into the building every hour, then humidified or de-humidified as weather requires, warmed or cooled to proper temperature, and forced into studios at rate of 15 miles per hour, completely changing air of each studio and section of building at least once every eight minutes. All feed and exhaust air-ducts are lined and coated with rock-wool to absorb transient sounds. These air-ducts are connected to inner studio walls by canvas hose to prevent transmission of vibrations to or from studios.

The management of this enterprise, and credit should go to O. B. Hansen, radio engineer, for its conception and execution. To have conceived this center is a great venture in technical arts. Everywhere one is conscious that this is more than an office building and it is an educational enterprise. There is a musical library of 500,000 pieces. Everywhere the equipment is laid bare so that it may be inspected by visitors. Everywhere equipment has been utilized to create aesthetic values, and everywhere one sees the blending of science and art to create utility and pleasure.

### UNION CO-OPERATION LOOKS TO CITY REFORM

(Continued from page 243)

population, but unfortunately many reforms are necessary before we can lay claim to that enviable distinction.

Increased efficiency at a lower cost in the management of municipal affairs is possible only if our elected officials continue to be as public conscious as they were before election. If they utilize the power vested in them by the people for the common weal they will have fulfilled their obligation. Any other course is a betrayal of trust.

The general public have neither the time nor the inclination to lobby in the city hall. They do their lobbying at the polls, and it is becoming more evident at every election that those who serve the people are returned to office, while those who allow themselves to be led astray by catering to private interests are retired.

The improvement in civic affairs suggested in this article can be accomplished through charter amendment submitted to the people for their approval at the November election.

In some other cities where a more progressive spirit prevails than in Los

Angeles, this plan of centralizing responsibility is successfully working so it behooves our city administrators to inform themselves along these lines that our citizens may benefit accordingly. It might also be well for them to bear in mind that the people do not elect bureaus, boards and commissions, but they do elect councilmen, and hold them responsible for civic conditions as they exist.

### UTILITIES' PLAN REJECTED AT ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued from page 239)

cities, municipalities in general evidently have not had the staff, time, or funds to conduct the research essential in order to prepare amendments to building codes which will keep them up to date, rational, and reasonably standardized. Most states have either neglected responsibility in this connection or have not had the funds and facilities to undertake the task.

"The collection of the large amount of test data on building materials now extant, the bringing together at the start of all interested parties, the outlining of necessary research programs, would seem to be a task for a centralizing agency. Building code work should proceed from the point where it now finds itself.

"The provisions of local building ordinances will have a direct bearing on much of this proposed construction. The question may arise, Are present building code requirements too severe or too lax? Do they hamper construction by requiring excessive amounts of building materials or do they go to the other extreme and permit 'jerry-building'?

"There will always be need for improving building codes, especially when considered on a national scale. Whatever can be done to broaden the base on which these codes are founded seems to me to be a step in the right direction. It is my hope that the American Standards Association can contribute to this end."

### BARE NEUTRAL—DOOR TO STANDARDS DEGRADATION

(Continued from page 238)

bles I experienced at sea would have completely crippled a battleship's electrical system, and would have likely blown the ship up, as it would be carrying explosives.

The system under discussion was proved wrong many years ago by practical men and scrapped. Why resurrect it?

What you want to say, say it tomorrow.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$ .75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
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Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
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Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
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# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11 TO MAY 10, 1934

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1. O.	69367 70993	50.	222224 222226	128.	215880	213.	47326 47347	321.	934074 934106
1.	14406 14408	50.	270936 270993	129.	304893 304924	213.	131294	322.	254562 254569
1.	61535 61543	51.	935956 936000	129.	814842 814868	213.	276001 276319	322.	958801 958809
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1.	327283 328014	52.	295246 295254	130.	292915 293093	214.	45101 45105	323.	2749 2750
1.	963851 963853	52.	295501 295740	130.	385634 385650	214.	160465 160475	323.	137680 137753
2.	144835 144838	52.	381901 382039	130.	414901 415056	214.	316650 316765	324.	199997 199998
2.	170981 171000	53.	107097 107157	131.	933489 933497	214.	942347 942356	324.	633899 633900
2.	330751 330900	54.	193609 193649	133.	303753 303779	217.	56367 56375	324.	957301 957317
3.	O-A, 3802-3909	55.	917290 917324	134.	54144 54185	219.	913262 913267	325.	9939 9941
3.	O-A, 4001-4119	56.	903948 903967	134.	57735 57750	222.	108785 108798	325.	136823 136890
3.	C-J, 192-194	57.	318052 318085	134.	60470 60750	223.	12491 12543	326.	232476 232476
3.	D-J, 89-93.	58.	138184 138363	134.	61224 61500	224.	78929 78929	326.	904371 904486
3.	B-H, 67-71.	58.	149765 150000	134.	62785 63000	224.	299314 299358	328.	130702 130730
3.	B-J, 888-931	58.	150046 150585	134.	118665 118926	225.	654146 654163	331.	897921 897935
3.	A-2-H, 5-6	58.	150751 150919	134.	120047 120328	226.	951964 951985	332.	28522 28522
3.	A-3-H, 57-65	58.	342749 342900	134.	122918 123000	228.	78648 78649	332.	48910 48910
3.	A-4-H, 560, 567	58.	430651 430850	134.	152251 152380	228.	195319 195319	332.	169137 169292
3.	A-4-H, 1-75	64.	13512 13513	134.	201751 211500	228.	889799 889800	333.	304659 304751
3.	A-4-H, 201-209	64.	40789 46853	134.	210204 210750	228.	890101 890136	335.	87742 87748
3.	A-J, 4309-4350	64.	364568 364650	134.	211501 211823	229.	625745 625756	336.	636650 636653
3.	A-J, 1-588.	65.	437251 437300	134.	212251 212392	230.	219997 220045	338.	908556 908565
3.	A-J, 601-620	65.	286191 286500	134.	213001 213750	231.	224207 224271	339.	47571 47608
3.	A-J, 801-820	66.	34727 34790	134.	213751 214500	231.	932022 932047	339.	84306 84306
3.	X-G, 31539-31600	66.	174424 174700	134.	214501 215250	232.	935632 935656	340.	100323 100410
3.	X-G, 34265-35796	66.	321285 321292	134.	215251 215272	233.	135631 135651	341.	283928 283934
3.	X-G, 35801-35956	67.	937350 937364	134.	216001 216750	233.	232651 232672	344.	651943 651958
3.	X-G, 36001-36033	68.	72599 72700	134.	216751 216764	233.	233579 233624	345.	888067 888073
5.	297901 298025	68.	162211 162250	134.	217501 217804	235.	886546 886550	347.	35851 35851
5.	397651 397800	69.	532956 532958	134.	218251 218493	237.	886437 886487	347.	203688 203813
6.	101947 102000	72.	958572 958574	134.	230792 230830	238.	924301 924314	348.	65775 65775
6.	141571 141630	73.	22218 22242	134.	237151 237459	240.	858258 858272	348.	123039 123039
6.	291001 291127	73.	880992 881148	134.	237901 238000	241.	113936 113957	349.	77187 77193
7.	187099 187117	76.	205785 205854	135.	658494 658500	243.	139117 139122	349.	186618 186618
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21.	254029 254036	90.	372751 372761	158.	218854 (Original)	270.	86276 86287	377.	29550 29550
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22.	418758 418835	94.	940249 940254	159.	156381 156422	275.	912596 912600	379.	906916 906925
24.	945035 945045	95.	640783 640797	159.	195455 195467	275.	963001 963017	380.	238651 238652
24.	189485 189750	96.	18674 18675	159.	195455 195467	276.	572034 572062	380.	643640 643650
26.	210638 210672	96.	29703 29718	161.	903350 903365	277.	235504 235514	382.	202956 202964
26.	224251 224295	96.	81751 81806	163.	8696 8754	277.	294033 294065	382.	380109 380140
26.	7430 7495	99.	683231 683250	164.	139791 140160	278.	410957 410966	389.	888478 888509
26.	75082 75088	99.	126768 126768	164.	270441 270620	280.	639554 639561	390.	23019 23031
27.	185294 185306	99.	203891 203902	169.	631671 631673	281.	402455 402488	393.	41708 41709
28.	5198 5222	99.	300841 300992	173.	651789 651795	284.	198122 198124	393.	943328 943346
28.	48645 48668	100.	26747 26754	174.	628928 628934	284.	896291 896312	397.	892056 892122
28.	365855 366018	100.	36920 36924	177.	10560 10560	285.	642527 642534	400.	874209 874248
31.	218632 218647	101.	282771 282802	177.	86523 86559	286.	635019 635026	401.	948985 949008
31.	336784 336835	101.	284540 284548	177.	333686 333774	288.	52505 52505	403.	626536 626543
33.	63228 63231	103.	30620 30632	178.	19140 19142	288.	791034 791062	405.	960020 960047
34.	39917 39928	103.	41350 41355	180.	48677 48679	290.	36314 36318	406.	680559 680582
34.	125851 125924	103.	126639 126641	180.	951679 951794	290.	960903 960915	407.	618470 618473
34.	172636 172712	103.	344481 344700	181.	129252 129302	291.	335995 336000	408.	127010 127145
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35.	310109 310113	104.	34399 34500	183.	895338 895361	292.	181031 181890	409.	171891 171933
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37.	458928 458950	105.	700315 700335	184.	197551 197560	296.	653191 653207	411.	648511 648538
38.	136667 136681	106.	919751 919780	184.	444478 444484	300.	625254 625258	413.	41102 41105
38.	371532 372150	107.	226462 226476	185.	197298 197299	301.	274093 274104	413.	145356 145381
38.	372151 372370	107.	912272 912300	185.	325537 325596	302.	25884 25886	413.	208031 208071
38.	392251 392590	107.	962701 962731	186.	957631 957652	302.	290280 290288	415.	936426 936437
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39.	16276 16276	108.	890581 890618	191.	935211 935223	304.	249213 249214	416.	963301 963304
39.	134478 134602	109.	892884 892900	193.	343522 343553	304.	947821 947850	416.	61206 61223
39.	251418 251420	110.	138836 138846	193.	432996 433262	305.	915832 915860	417.	147938 147940
40.	156433 156625	110.	280911 281010	194.	160661 160694	306.	28225 28225	417.	315030 315059
40.	321837 322500	111.	200292 200294	194.	173499 173552	306.	347251 347279	418.	33022 33038
40.	337501 337651	113.	915114 915132	195.	167543 167633	306.	650876 650940	418.	159473 159480
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40.	385955 386044	114.	48280 48285	196.	121504 121507	308.	11392 11400	421.	7661 7690
41.	195564 195750	115.	86894 86898	197.	584092 584105	308.	211201 211219	421.	194181 194190
41.	205748 205772	116.	161221 161280	200.	209012 209708	309.	3943 3946	424.	944453 944465
41.	258751 258824	116.	866720 866741	203.	630726 630728	309.	180336 180438	425.	262101 262102
42.	629483 629492	117.	917670 917689	204.	237504 237506	309.	416498 416755	426.	951319 951324
44.	61460 61466	120.	319137						



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS				
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435	399551	399555	570	10437	10443	707	891196	891218	1024	184738	184800	99563	99594
437	222001	222027	577	010398	010412	709	89238	89242	1025	649581	649584	99618	99621
437	651287	651300	580	52750	52756	710	052660	052671	1032	932771	932779	99628	99639
440	913929	913929	583	948366	948384	711	23171	23242	1036	659962	659970	99645	99652
443	216489	216491	584	140303	140323	712	368867	368889	1037	24111	24200	99655	99657
443	893171	893180	584	178517	178576	713	230401	230410	1047	697910	697939	99672	99679
444	60024		584	323318	323378	713	293611	294000	1054	37497	37500	99682	99689
444	285704	285717	585	240458	240461	713	362821	362880	1054	234601	234603	99701	99706
446	952828	952841	585	018144	018151	714	057431	057437	1057	482656	482670	99708	99710
452	233263	233269	586	396712	396730	716	26507	26533	1072	858950	858957	99727	99729
452	906646	906660	588	686905	686940	716	112251	112440	1086	21258	21314	99735	99743
453	553721	553740	590	171302	171319	716	289805		1086	29419	29420	99746	205503
453	54272	54274	590	090723	090738	717	5050	5111	1087	19076	19077	505	507-508, 544
458	937107	937126	591	35134	35139	717	9837	9838	1091	941810	941826	547	563, 581, 625
459	233993	234001	591	953431	953445	719	825399	825443	1095	532045	532072	627	638, 646, 66
459	907369	907469	593	624743	624747	722	549993	550000	1099	645424	645427	890	715
460	015972	015975	594	942102	942110	723	166891	167050	1101	940572	940583	58	149906, 150055, 057
461	864350	864382	595	158529	158541	723	221358	221392	1108	81819	81821	089	188, 505, 823
465	55519		595	257077	257833	725	232111	232133	1118	916	918	430670	688
465	157236	157316	596	440756	440760	727	657739	657745	1118	887273	887291	65	437271
468	666413	666416	597	895867	895875	728	900956	900967	1131	949834	949842	66	31738, 174434, 445
470	84530	84537	598	982562	982578	729	622615	622619	1135	24345	24349	73	22223
471	922226	922282	599	930613	930617	731	934958	934983	1135	047574	617600	881032	22229
474	5750		600	148619	148622	732	025529	925562	1141	174809	174900	79	300244
474	194462	194531	601	931088	931170	734	82861		1141	434401	434430	83	326569-570
475	941445	941454	601	20826	20828	734	136302	136429	1141	941051	941082	84	76334
477	946831	946885	602	934638	934654	735	663394	663400	1144	81465	81477	90	83911
479	225155		602	934638	934654	743	690495	690524	1147	943971	944000	96	18675
479	616981	617002	606	252165	252189	757	945969	945985	1154	4626	4631	99	203900
480	8002	8020	606	954321	954333	762	647331	647350	1154	911972	911993	104	89413
480	11401	11405	607	78294	78300	764	242251	242272	1156	31925	31981	89423	89426
481	284541	284581	607	229801	229805	766	961204	961209	1156	92259		34406	34433
482	220951	220954	611	27202	27235	770	81623	81631				107	962718
482	615049	615065	613	43926	43942	770	900158	900212				125	179767
483	23717	23718	613	287201	287205	772	702440	702452				146	58091
483	23797	23798	613	302111	302250	773	901523	901552				184	444481
483	207001	207069	613	310501	310690	774	924901	924939				186	957651
483	832490	832500	614	732158	732163	782	240151	240157				195	167612-620
488	31059	31137	617	795346	795363	782	930001	930015				208	884412
488	94794	94842	619	690905	690970	784	936205	936236				211	307546, 578, 374018
496	899727	899735	621	921311	921319	787	626941	626955				223	12502, 12639
497	204448	204457	622	584728	584733	794	39637	39639				233	233602
499	255151	255205	623	808887	808910	794	175525	175540				277	294033
499	906061	906063	625	259501	259514	794	434251	434286				284	896243
500	21338	21382	625	446241	446250	794	943795	943800				290	906910
500	955871	955923	629	51606	51609	798	055015	055026				292	181050
501	94505	94527	629	674882	674912	802	675782	675791				387	406-500, 860
501	100061	100314	630	948034	948049	807	266251	266253				800	
501	354069	354150	631	904574	904607	807	236101	236118				309	3946
501	396151	396182	632	209858		809	49738	49757				313	899513
502	53454		632	925201	925242	809	228752	228754				322	958801
502	885382	885389	634	254268		811	64693	64697				347	38587, 203688, 710
504	813891	813899	634	958511	958520	813	240451	240491				349	180597
506	902717	902727	636	306001	306040	813	930301	930322				368	946290, 322
507	668236	668240	640	168247	168315	817	127790	127812				372	949261
508	429042	429057	642	922514	922524	817	107756	107998				390	22998
509	069243	069255	643	961525	961538	819	892326	892343				417	61223
510	35237	35240	644	933204	933219	820	144767	144773				428	885823
510	58202		646	47593	47597	835	80398	80400				482	015653, 655-657
512	231529	231633	648	14417	14421	835	225901	225904				488	31059
512	902416	902438	648	85801	85821	838	892664	892687				3102	31087
514	762261	762280	648	149977	150000	840	623041	623051				499	255165
515	631788	631793	648	420151	420169	844	234001	234012				501	190162, 217, 231620
517	642203	642210	649	226082		844	265651					354142	396155
518	232979	232988	649	328521	328570	R.L. 848	231285	231312				851	842
518	906334	906359	652	893725	893729	848	228601	228626				648	85856, 149983
520	911397	911400	653	931441	931459	848	242551	242553				653	931452
520	959701	959713	656	654526	654545	850	746363	746371				660	431213
521	234250	234281	657	257251		851	930901	930925				697	324130, 390011-012
521	919835	919862	657	962101	962110	854	721861	721905				702	331604, 639, 655
522	901949	901989	661	206231	206238	855	4466	4487				704	704
525	642786	642860	664	897428	897462	855	247425	247435				712	368870
528	44479	44489	666	17159	17245	857	620490	620503				713	167570
528	111327	111381	668	74948	74958	858	922816	922849				723	166939, 970, 167034
530	616148	616153	670	176103	176111	862	921653	921693				221371	
533	963480	963481	671	237754	237771	863	908028	908039				794	434265
536	905421	905430	671	923440	923470	865	10243	10252				819	892336
537	169455	169463	672	239861	239870	865	93182	93236				848	242551
539	908533	908341	672	929710	929718	869	411231	411244				890	706491-495
540	900341	900359	673	663298	663308	870	671783	671816				953	912721
541	216768	216770	676	83245	83252	873	909438	909444				1037	24115, 24186
541	893433	893440	676	207786	207789	890	706490	706498				1141	174817, 941063
544	42300	42351	677	874741	874773	892	959403	959413				1144	81465
545	913195	913200	678	227401		900	888962	888970					
545	952501	952514	679	955503	955512	912	6163	6165					
548	621150	621155	680	957010	957021	912	190226						
549	11800	11806	681	641881	641890	912	190796	190889					
549	131450	131504	683	16671	16675	914	170194	170203					
551	66492	66496	683	226201	226228	915	75985	75987					
554	898246	898258	683	895777	895800	918	17073	17088					
555	890531	890542	684	934349	934370	918	221568						
557	942679	942691	685	604278	604303	922	21860	21882					
558	216336	216349	686	177659	177666	937	672307	672320					
558	899234	899288	688	890738	890749	940	217986						
559	85946	85951											

inseparable compound of the two, so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded.—A. Lincoln.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

Here's the latest dispatch from Hendrick, who is apparently riding around the world on a pair of pliers, or a winning smile, or sumpin':

## Still Floating

If you would see my address in this  
JOURNAL here some day,  
Don't feel too sure I'm at that place,  
I may be far away.

WALTER H. HENDRICK, I. O.,  
San Francisco, Calif.

\* \* \*

## Pretty Thick, We Calls It!

George Dery, of Local No. 40, one-time wireless operator, recalls the worst fog of his experience:

"It was in '28, aboard the sawdust tanker 'Covena.' We shoved off in a heavy fog from Coos Bay, Oreg. We steamed for two days and when the sun appeared we were still in the harbor—the mate having forgotten to cast off the stern line."

\* \* \*

## Maybe Lemonade?

A temperance orator, who had been interrupted a number of times in the past, hired a prize fighter to keep order while he made an address in a workingmen's hall. During his address he contrasted the clean, quiet home of the temperance man with the squalid home of the drunkard. "What do you want when you return home from your daily work?" he asked. "What is it you desire to ease your burdens, gladden your hearts, and bring smiles of joy to your faces?"

As he paused, the prize fighter shook his fist at the occupants of the gallery, and said: "Mind you, the first bloke what says 'beer' I'll throw him out on his ear."

\* \* \*

## "A Laugh for Ireland"

"Pat," said the superintendent of Murphy's Brewery, Cork, Ireland, "I want you to report to me at six tomorrow morning and every morning thereafter, as so many complaints are made against you not having the gates open for the employees on time."

The superintendent paused for a moment and reached for a parcel from the table. "Here's an alarm clock. Set it at the right time so you'll be sure to wake up."

Pat took the clock and promised to do as he was told. The next morning arrived. Pat was met by the superintendent, frowning, who said, "What is the meaning of this? I told you to be here at six and here it is past eight."

Pat shook his head sorrowfully.

"Well," said the superintendent. "What was the matter, didn't the alarm clock go off?"

"Oh, yes, sir," said Pat. "It went off all right, but the trouble was, it went off while I was asleep."

M. J. BUTLER,  
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

Well, Bill, we are glad you have gone back to work as you say, after "a very, very prolonged layoff," and we hope the job will be just as prolonged as the layoff was. And here's the recipe for a drink that is destined to be famous:

## Over the Bar

A liquor vender with a good bartender  
Is a person selected that knows his berries;  
He mixes a drink that makes you blink,  
When in the contents you find some cherries.

As you sit by the bar he juggles a jar  
And lines up in front some glasses;  
You watch him intent in the movements meant  
To please you with rum made from molasses.

'Tis a trade for what he is paid,  
To know what he does is an art;  
He mixes a cocktail while your eyes trail  
The blending of mixtures in part.

A Bacardi or martini, mint julep or claret,  
The formulas are no secret to him;  
A Manhattan cocktail with gingerale  
And bitters, vermouth, rye and gin.  
He cracks an egg and puts in a dreg  
Of some other concoction that's real;  
The juice of a lemon, you think him a demon,  
When he leaves in your glass a peel.  
He knows his brandy, this mixing dandy,  
Grenadine, de yvette, cointreau, champagne;  
As for fizzes, he knows his business,  
And all foreign importations by name.

He is a wonder that commits no blunder  
In mixing ingredients old, or just born;  
He is a star, this man at the bar,  
When you call for whiskey sour, or a fog horn.

Julep minted, I gently hinted,  
A certain new drink for a load;  
A part of the deal, that makes you feel,  
That it's an instrumentality of the code.  
So while at his play I asked him one day,  
If a drink was dedicated to the electrician;  
He dallies for hunches and names all the punches,  
But narry was one mentioned in liquor.

He stalks with the sods amongst the warren grogs,  
As he inquires in ardent subscription:  
"What is it?" he pries as he curiously tries  
To ferret from me the prescription.  
So he puts up another with intent to bother,  
A new found wrinkle to bulge;  
Although not a souse, I drank on house,  
The prescription therein to divulge.  
With a pinch of malt, of grain, of salt,  
Topped with suds to guzzle;  
I outlined the recipe with no further fee,  
For him to meditate and to puzzle.

"With contractors' abuse mix electrical juice,  
Some mica and several glass insulators;  
A couple of burnt coils with transformer oils,  
And a few short-circuited rheostats and resistors.

With frequent stirs mix some iron burrs,  
And dump in a load of scrap pipe;  
A worn tool bag with impudence and sag,  
With an old blow torch that don't light.  
A prolonged depression, high tension transmission;  
Multiply volt times ampere equal watt.  
Electrolyte intensity with oxide immensity,  
And the ingredients therein you've got!"

On the premises burst one with a thirst  
To quench in respitful liquor.  
"Hello, Jim! Old Jim! Where have you been?  
What'll you have? An Electrician!"  
In retort said Jim, with a broad grin,  
(A pursuer of an electrical career),  
"It might be so, Joe; but I don't know, Joe,  
For me, just give me a beer!"

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
Local No. 103, Boston, Mass.

\* \* \*

Good old Duke, his humor never fails to please!

## Spring Fever

The weather is ideal today,  
And blest with April showers,  
With a little bit of sunshine  
To bring us all May flowers.

The winter's gale and stinging wind  
Have given way to spring,  
And the trees are leafing out,  
Which makes the birdies sing.

Dame Nature dons her summer garb,  
Winter's furs are cast away,  
Summer days are speeding fast  
To gain the right of way.

Springtime is the time of year  
That to most of us is pleasin';  
There are more smiling faces now  
Than in any other season.

We have little bits of sunshine  
And little drops of rain,  
Which make our fields of fertile soil  
Show evidence of grain.

The farmers all are busy  
Sowing seeds that yield;  
Every team and tractor busy  
In plowing of the field.

Little streams are trickling by  
To their watery destination;  
The tourists all are packing up  
To visit their relations.

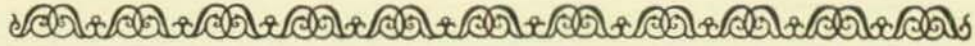
All the little wild flowers  
Are now fast taking sprout,  
To spread their seeds of happiness  
In our wooded parts about.

Soon the city's parks will be  
The poor man's celebration,  
Seeking relief from old Sol's rays  
In the shaded insulation;

But I'll get myself a can of bait  
And the big ones try to slaughter,  
With a hook and line, I'll while the time  
Beside some stream of water.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,  
L. U. No. 245.





“M EN CAN BE PRODUCTIVE  
ONLY WHEN THEY TAKE AN  
INTEREST IN THEIR WORK  
AND THEY WILL NOT TAKE THIS IN-  
TEREST UNLESS THOSE ENTRUSTED  
WITH THE DIRECTION OF THEIR  
EFFORTS REALIZE THAT THEY MUST  
TEACH THEM CONSTANTLY HOW TO  
EXERCISE THEIR CREATIVE POWERS.”

ROBERT B. WOLF,  
*Industrial Engineer,*  
Author of “Individuality in Industry.”

